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BOGACHEV SAYS ROWNY DISTORTS SOVIET PROPOSALS

LD241605 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 24 TASS — TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Addressing a symposium on national security problems in Sacramento, the capital of California state, general Edward Rowny, adviser to the president and U.S. secretary of state, made an attempt to present in a "popular" form the stands of the sides at the current Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons.

The "explanations" by the American general were of an extremely one-sided and tendentious character, obviously in the hope that his audience was uninformed.

Rowny claimed, among other things, that in putting forward the proposal on a cut in the number of the strategic carriers of the sides by 20-25 percent to the equal level of 1,800 units, the Soviet Union allegedly insists that the right be preserved for it to fit out each of its remaining strategic missiles with ten nuclear warheads. On the basis of the version of the Soviet proposals invented by his ownself General Rowny drew the fantastic conclusion that as a result of implementation of the Soviet proposals the number of nuclear warheads in the Soviet strategic carriers was to increase to reach 18 thousand.

Meanwhile, time back when Rowny headed the U.S. delegation in Geneva, the Soviet Union proposed, as the general surely remembers, not at all to increase but to cut to agreed upon equal levels the total number of nuclear charges on strategic delivery vehicles and also to set the number of MIRVed delivery vehicles at a lower level than that envisaged by the SALT-2 treaty. Thus, General Rowny deliberately distorts the Soviet Union's proposals on strategic arms limitation and reduction.

Rowny preferred not to mention in his speech the joint Soviet-U.S. statement of January 8 which says, specifically, that the subject of the negotiations in Geneva will be a complex of questions concerning space and nuclear arms — both strategic and intermediate range — with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship. As the Soviet leaders stressed more than once, the reduction of strategic arms is possible, if the arms race in space is not started, if space remains peaceful.

In Sacramento Rowny came out with more fantasies about the state of the anti-missile defence in the USSR and the USA. It follows from his speech that only the Soviet Union now has systems of combatting offensive missiles. As is known, under the 1972 treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems and the 1974 protocol to it, the sides can have not more than 100 anti-missiles in one district. The Soviet Union has never violated that agreement.

The United States preferred time back to create corresponding ABM systems and then to mothball them. These U.S. ABM systems have not at all been destroyed. To deny their existence is the same as to assert that a man who has put his fortune in a bank has not a single cent.

Rowny's speech in Sacramento is a vivid sample of colourful rhetoric now adopted in Washington, the rhetoric aimed at misleading the public opinion about the real essence of the United States obstructionist stand at the present talks in Geneva.

SOVIET GENERAL ON DANGERS OF ARMS RACE, SDI

DW231029 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 23 Jul 85 p 2

[Report on interview with USSR Lieutenant General Konstantin Mikhaylov, deputy chief of the Organizational Department of the General Staff, by correspondent [illegible], date and place not given]

[Text] No matter what your views are of Soviet armament and security policy, it was evident in this interview that the Kremlin leadership has an "honest fear" of being forced by SDI into a new arms race with incalculable military and political consequences. Lieutenant General Mikhaylov recognizes a basic pattern in this connection: "The United States has always been striving for military superiority, and it has always been the first to build new weapons that have also changed strategy. This time, it wants to develop offensive options with the assistance of its allies."

As in the past, the Soviet Union will not allow the United States to achieve superiority, the general says, stressing that "if SDI works, the United States could do what it wanted without punishment." Even though SDI would not be 100 percent effective, the USSR would nevertheless have to take countermeasures, the general says, adding that "there are many countermeasures" possible. The USSR would not copy SDI, but as one countermeasure, it would increase the number of intercontinental missiles. "Even if SDI were to be 95 percent effective, the United States would not have gained anything. The United States could be destroyed by 5 percent of Soviet nuclear weapons," Mikhaylov says. Therefore, he adds, SDI would not provide any security at all.

The continuation of this project, he notes, would violate all existing agreements between the world powers and make future ones impossible. The strengthened nuclear armament of the United States -- Mikhaylov mentions new submarine "Trident II" missiles, the B-1 bomber, the "invisible" Stealth aircraft that cannot be detected by radar, and the MX missile (he considers the reduced number of 50 units to be "temporary") -- is viewed by the general as part of the concept of increasing offensive capacities while simultaneously creating a protective shield. He believes there have been three phases in U.S. security policy -- deterrence, the wish to survive a nuclear war, and now the aim to win a war. In this respect, Mikhaylov is in good company. Renowned Western critics, not least of all such U.S. politicians as Edward Kennedy or Gary Hart, view matters similarly.

Almost with regret, the Soviet general points to the risk the European allies of the United States are running in connection with the increased arms race between the two superpowers. This is a ticklish point, he says, "because the Soviet Union does not want to interfere in NATO," but it is clear to Moscow that Washington intends to shift the risk to the allies under the motto "The worse it is for Europe, the better things are for the United States." The FRG in particular has been a "powder keg" since even before the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles. It is thus a target for a Soviet counterstrike, he says.

Counterstrike? Does not the planning of Vasiliy Danilovich Sokolovskiy, the "grandfather" of Soviet nuclear strategy, envisage an immediate nuclear offensive if, based on a political assessment, war is considered to be inevitable? Is the Sokolovskiy strategy not a forerunner of the U.S. "Air-Land Battle" doctrine?

Lt Gen Mikhaylov disputes that this strategy was ever valid. Sokolovskiy's main idea was to prevent a nuclear war, he says. Soviet strategy is defensive, and the unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances is irrefutable.

The USSR would not use nuclear weapons even if it would be militarily advantageous, such as to destroy U.S. bases in West Europe. However, naturally "an attack could also be the best defense," he says, adding that offensive ability is necessary for defense. "Defensive operations could take the form of an offense," but this military [illegible] ends when nuclear weapons are involved. We will not be the first to use them, Mikhaylov states.

Is the USSR not superior to NATO in conventional weapons?

Mikhaylov denies that as well. There is a balance, he says, citing the renowned International Institute for Strategic Studies in London on this point. This Institute has stated that no side, not even the Warsaw Pact, could launch a conventional offensive without an incalculable risk. According to Mikhaylov, this opinion is shared by the U.S. General Staff and such FRG experts as [illegible] and retired General Christian Krause.

The general applies dialectic methods to answer the question of why the Warsaw Pact, in contrast to the commitments made in Helsinki, extend so few invitations to Western military representatives to attend Eastern maneuvers. Mikhaylov, who was deeply involved on the Soviet side in connection with the Helsinki agreements, says that invitations can be made only "as a sign of good will." Invitations "can be extended, but do not have to be," he adds.

Are not such agreements intended to improve the political climate?

Certainly Mikhaylov says, but an announcement does not automatically mean an invitation. Moreover, we "have made certain observations in connection with such invitations." The USSR presented far-reaching proposals in Stockholm: Invitations should be extended whenever 20,000 troops will participate in maneuvers and 30 days before the maneuvers take place (instead of 20 days as now). The USSR extends invitations to those maneuvers "that are important for NATO to see if they are cause for fear or concern," he concludes.

LOMEYKO, GRINEVSKIY ON HELSINKI, STOCKHOLM TALKS

LD241219 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 24 Jul 85

["Press Conference at the Soviet Foreign Ministry" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS — The Helsinki Final Act went down in history as a basic document which had absorbed the collective social and political experience, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, said at a press conference given here on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the European conference.

Summing up the results of the past decade, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said, we come to the conclusion that a good deal of what the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe achieved has stood its ground, survived and put down strong roots, substantially benefiting the peoples. The Soviet Union is a convinced advocate of the cause initiated by the European conference being carried on and promoted.

Answering questions from correspondents, Vladimir Lomeyko said that the forthcoming meeting of the foreign ministers of the countries participating in the European Conference in Helsinki to mark the 10th anniversary of the Final Act was fundamentally important, especially under conditions of international tension. Despite every attempt of the enemies of detente to derail that process and despite all the actions of the forces opposed to the principles of equality and equal security in world politics and bent on imposing the principles of policy "from strength," the participants in the meeting are displaying a dominant tendency to preserve everything achieved during the past 10 years, to safeguard the capital of European cooperation and find ways to resolve complex problems which are causing world tensions.

Ambassador-at-large Oleg Grinevskiy, the chief Soviet delegate to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, said that the talks at the conference were making very slow progress. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the ambassador continued, stand for achieving positive and substantial results on the entire range of problems, both political and military. But some of our partners, in particular, the USA and its closest allies, obviously are in no hurry. Their position still lacks the constructive attitude which could enable the talks to enter a businesslike and vigorous phase.

It was also pointed out at the press conference that the Helsinki Final Act had given a fresh impetus to economic, trade and cultural contacts between the East and West. Socialist countries have been doing everything possible fully to translate the decisions of the European conference into practice. But the Western countries, primarily the USA, have during the past decade been resorting to all sorts of artificial obstacles, including embargoes and sanctions, to hold back the development of relations in those fields.

Lomeyko Attacks Israeli Policy

AU241441 Paris AFP in English 1425 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Moscow, July 24 (AFP) — Israel must abandon its "aggressive and expansionist policy" before Israeli-Soviet relations can be normalized, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko said here today.

Speaking at a press conference on the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Accords, Mr Lomeyko charged that current Israeli policy "destabilizes the situation in the Middle East and beyond, threatens stability and security...and poisons the general situation in the world."

Observers here said this seemed to indicate that there has been no change in the Soviet position towards Israel.

TASS NOTES SECURITY COUNCIL MOVES ON S. AFRICA

LD242131 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] New York July 24 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov.

The U.N. Security Council will discuss at its urgent meeting today the dangerous situation in South Africa where the racists continue to violate elementary rights of the country's Black population.

The world community has been outraged by the outrageous reprisals against civilians and the wave of vioence and terror launched by the Pretoria authorities in the wake of the imposition of a state of emergency.

The brazen inhuman policy of South Africa which, despite the Security Council's recent condemnation of its criminal course, seeks to put down the mounting movement of the native population in defence of their rights by punitive measures, arrests and killings, is resolutely rejected at the United Nations.

The Security Council meeting is summoned at the French Government's request.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS NAKASONE'S WEST EUROPE TRIP

PM241039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Agafonov "International Commentary": "Tokyo's European Accent"]

[Text] The visit to West Europe by Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone has ended. The guest from Tokyo visited France, Italy and Belgium, and held talks at EEC headquarters.

Summarizing the results of the trip, the mass media note that the chief points on the agenda of the meetings and talks between Nakasone and the leaders of the West European countries were questions concerning worsening trade and economic conflicts between Japan and its West European partners, and also the discussion of a broad range of strategic problems, including the U.S. program for creating offensive space weapons.

On the eve of the visit, numerous articles in the Japanese and West European press predicted little joy for the Japanese prime minister from the talks in West Europe, pointing to the acute irritation which Tokyo's trade policy provokes in the EEC countries. Japan's surplus trade balance with its West European partners has passed the $11 billion mark, and is tending toward further growth. The measures announced widely by the Nakasone cabinet to liberalize the market are regarded as patently insufficient.

The meeting of West European leaders in Milan, which just before Nakasone's visit began, condemned Japanese protectionism and threatened to adopt countermeasures.

Analyzing the results of the talks, observers agree that no serious problems were resolved during the Japanese prime minister's visit to West Europe. "Japan is a protectionist country both in terms of its existing legislation and in order to protect the business circles," French Foreign Trade Minister E. Cresson said, commenting on the results of the talks. Italy's LA STAMPA noted that Nakasone was leaving Italy virtually empty-handed. "The Italians and the Japanese expressed completely different viewpoints on the important problems discussed, such as 'star wars', international trade, and bilateral relations."

It was no mere chance that LA STAMPA placed "star wars" at the top of the list. The stress on the discussion of this problem was a kind of game of "I Spy" for Y. Nakasone during the visit. The Japanese prime minister assiduously managed to distract his interlocutors from exclusively economic talks, channel them toward discussing Washington's plans for the militarization of space, and thereby, albeit partially, deflect the wave of criticism regarding Tokyo's discriminatory trade policy.

Japan's approach to the "star wars" program, based on acknowledging its allegedly defensive nonnuclear character and expressing "understanding" for the U.S. plans to militarize space, was seen by the West European press simply as evidence of the open support which Tokyo demonstrates to its American partners. It is not coincidental that the general backdrop against which the visit unfolded were articles describing the increasing military links between the United States and Japan and the drawing of the Land of the Rising Sun into the orbit of Pentagon strategy.

From this viewpoint Y. Nakasone's appeals to the West European interlocutors to "strengthen the unity" of the Western bloc and the support he expressed for cooperation within the NATO framework attract attention. This is by no means a secondary element in Tokyo's position. The desire to organize multilateral and in-depth links with NATO is a persistent tendency in Japanese policy.

Nakasone's trip was a new step in this direction. It was also essentially a demonstration of the "active role" which Japan would like to play in international affairs. At the same time, the Japanese prime minister's visit attests to Tokyo's growing attentiveness toward West Europe. The European accent in the Nakasone cabinet's policy is growing perceptibly.

U.S., PRC SIGN NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT

LD241059 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 24 TASS -- The USA and China signed here agreements on cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy, on fishing, and on cultural and educational exchanges.

DAILY ON 'PROVOCATIVE' U.S. MILITARY AID BILL

PM240925 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[V. Dodonov article under the "Revealing Facts" rubric: "The Mask Discarded"]

[Text] The bill for U.S. military and economic aid to foreign states passed by the U.S. House of Representatives can only be described as giving carte blanche to Washington to pursue its policy of state terrorism in various regions of the world. This document provides for the disbursement of a total of $12.6 billion to Washington's allies and clients abroad in fiscal 1986 and is extremely provocative in nature. A number of amendments were added to the bill during discussion giving the White House a virtually free hand to carry out international brigandage in various regions of the world.

Under one amendment, $10 million intended as "humanitarian aid" for the inhabitants of "Afghan refugee camps" has been included in the bill. However, it is well known that these "camps" situated on Pakistani territory have for a long time now been turned by the U.S. CIA into bases where Afghan bandit formations are trained and armed before being sent into Afghanistan.

Of course, the $10 million is a lot less than the $280 million which is secretly going this fiscal year to the dushman gangs sowing death and destruction on Afghan soil via CIA channels and "private donations." And it is undoubtedly less than the $1 billion which the United States has already spent on the undeclared war against the DRA since 1980. Nevertheless, the very fact itself indicates that money will be given to the dushmans not only secretly but by legislative procedure.

Henceforth, with the approval of this bill, there is the potential for direct Pentagon participation in the organization of "aid" for the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble. Undisguised illegality is, so to speak, being legalized. Here responsibility for organizing this "aid" rests with the U.S. secretary of defense himself. Clearly things are not going too well for the "defenders of Islam" if Weinberger himself is obliged to uncover "surplus supply items" in his department suitable for offering as "aid" and to speed up the formalization of this "process."

The new bill also specifies the most economical methods for delivering the "supply items" allocated, including the use of U.S. Air Force planes and personnel. In other words, the basis is being laid for the American military to officially participate in combat operations against a sovereign state, since the Afghan counterrevolutionaries will be able to receive direct Pentagon "aid" in the regions where their bases are located on Pakistani territory. And the amendment does not formally exclude the delivery of weapons and other U.S. Defense Department "surplus" to Afghan territory itself.

The entrusting of such "crucial" powers to the Pentagon is nothing other than an attempt by the White House to kill two birds with one stone: on the one hand, to increase efficiently and speed up the delivery of arms and equipment to counterrevolutionary gangs operating on Afghan soil, and on the other to enhance the operational movement of military freight over considerable distances.

That is why BAKHTAR was quite right when it stated in regard to the adopted bill on U.S. military and economic aid to foreign states that "Washington has decided to discard the mask and openly give aid to murderers."

This legalized illegality is clear to see.

PRAVDA REPORTS CONGRESS DECISION ON ARMS FUNDING

PM240903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov report: "Compliant Legislators"]

[Text] New York, 22 Jul — The conference committee of the Senate and House of Representatives has approved appropriations for the next fiscal year for a number of major military programs. Hitherto the two chambers of the U.S. Congress had had certain differences on these appropriations.

The legislators set a "ceiling" for the immediate future of no more than 50 MX missiles, each of which will have 10 warheads. For the next fiscal year, $2.6 billion is allocated to the MX program, including the production of 12 missiles of this type. But observers note that this does not mean that the members of Congress are firmly opposed to the White House's plans to deploy 100 MX missiles; it only indicates differences over options for basing them.

More than $700 million is appropriated for the development of another ground-based ballistic missile — the Midgetman — and more than $1 billion for the creation of new types of cruise missiles and new strategic bombers.

In the next fiscal year, $2.75 billion will be spent within the framework of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative." Although that is less than the sum of $3.7 billion which the Pentagon asked for, the legislators' decision is being seen here as a victory for the administration. The point is that the conference committee refused to approve the moratorium proposed by the House of Representatives on the testing of antisatellite weapons, a moratorium which, as is well known, has been unilaterally announced and is being carried out by the Soviet Union. In the near future, the United States will carry out as least three such tests. Despite the resistance of many congressmen, a whole series of restrictions on the creation of "star wars" weapons have been lifted.

Although the conference committee made purely symbolic cuts in certain items of the Pentagon budget, the administration, which resorted to stepping up the ballyhoo over the "Soviet threat" and to widely publicized appeals for a "firm show of will" at the Geneva talks, succeeded in "twisting the arms" of the legislators and pushing the planned nuclear and space programs through Congress. It is quite obvious that this course not only blocks the elaboration of constructive accords at the Geneva talks, but violates existing agreements, including the ABM Treaty.

TASS ON U.S. PRESSURING NATO TO APPROVE SDI

LD241033 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The U.S. Administration is stepping up pressure on its NATO allies to make them approve the "Strategic Defence Initiative," conceived as a way for the USA to achieve military superiority and, which is not the least important, to enhance U.S. dominance over Western Europe. U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger pressed his British counterpart Michael Heseltine during their talks here to get Britain "to set an example" for other West European countries by assuming without delay specific obligations to participate in the "star wars" programme. Washington would like U.S. allies to set aside substantial funds for the programme and, moreover, to make available their research potentials for development work under the programme, which would mean an even worse "brain drain" from Western Europe to the USA.

Aware that the "star wars" programme is fraught with pernicious military and economic consequences, West European countries are in no hurry to bow to American pressure. None of the U.S. NATO allies has yet replied to Weinberger's ultimatum made last March, in which he demanded that those countries indicate within 60 days their "interest" in the "star wars" programme and define the practical areas in which they would "participate." Moreover, the programme has been publicly criticised by French President Francois Mitterrand and British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe. Statesmen and politicians have pointed out in the West European press on more than one occasion that the intensfication of the "star wars" programme by Washington could frustrate arms control talks and destabilize the rough military parity between the USA and the USSR, which is fraught with the escalation of the threat of nuclear conflict, bound to hit Western Europe hard.

They also say that although enormous funds are going to be spent on the programme, the security of the USA, let alone Western Europe, will be subverted rather than enhanced because the Soviet Union will have to take counter-measures in the field of offensive weaponry. The leaders of France and even of West Germany, which obediently follows in the wake of Washington's policy, have voiced the fear that the participation of West European countries in the "star wars" programme will not let them make use of scientific and technological spinoffs because the USA will immediately classify them. West European countries will therefore have to be content with the role of subcontractors of U.S. corporations.

But Washington, as the results of the talks between Weinberger and Heseltine show, is still determined to harness its allies to pull the "star wars" chariot. As for Britain, the White House seems to have grounds for hope that it will be finally brought around and subsequently used as a lever to influence other West European countries. A Pentagon spokesman has stated that the talks were successful and constructive. Hesentine also described in detail his meeting with Weinberger -- but with a number of reservations. According to him, it is yet early to discuss the practical forms and areas of Britain's contribution or any British-U.S. accord under the "star wars" programme, and West European countries are not going to be U.S. subcontractors.

Yet many observers here wonder if Washington is planning to exploit the traditionally "special" relations between the USA and Britain so as to make it a "Trojan Horse" in Western Europe in a bid to involve the West Europeans in the "star wars" programme.

PRAVDA ASSERTS SPACE COOPERATION BENEFITS MANKIND

PM250705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Kurdyumov "Commentator's Column": "For the Benefit of Mankind"]

[Text] The international space system to search for ships and aircraft in distress (COSPAS-SARSAT), set up through the joint efforts of a number of countries, has been in operation for less than 3 years. It involves, in particular, Soviet and U.S. artificial earth satellites. Its participants already have every reason to feel satisfied with the impressive successes of this cooperation. According to the figures cited at the conference of specialists from 11 countries which has been taking place in the U.S. city of Seattle, nearly 500 people have been saved with the space system's help.

The example cited is convincing evidence not only of the mutual benefit, but also of the potential and need for cooperation among different countries in the use of space for peaceful purposes. And how many more achievements could be made in this noble sphere in the interests of all people! Such cooperation would be a manifestation of reason and common sense in contrast to the ominous danger posed by Washington's "star wars" program.

It is quite obvious that preventing the militarization of space would help to improve the international climate and create an atmosphere of confidence. This in turn would be a fillip to the development of international cooperation. One was reminded of this again by this week's milestone in Soviet-American relations -- the 10th anniversary of the handshake in space, the joint implementation of the Soyuz-Apollo program.

U.S. and Soviet specialists unanimously note that the joint flight was important not only because it was a major scientific and technological achievement. Equally important is the fact that the docking of Soviet and U.S. spacecraft in orbit convincingly confirmed that the two sides can work together and can solve very complex tasks on earth and in space if they really pool their efforts in the spirit of goodwill. This idea is clearly voiced in the U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment report just published. Commenting on it, a group of senators noted that the revival of the U.S.-USSR agreement in the sphere of space research would bring considerable scientific benefits.

Space must serve peace. Countries' efforts should be geared to the creative exploration of space for the benefit of mankind, not to the militarization of space against mankind.

TASS CRITICIZES ANTI-SOVIETS ON U.S. PAYROLL

LD241811 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 24 Jul 85

["Terrorists in Washington's Service" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- The scope of actions by the terrorists, who are on the U.S. payroll, is truly global. It covers Nicaragua, Afghanistan, the Middle East, Angola and Kampuchea... The newspaper "GOLDS RODINY" (THE VOICE OF THE HOMELAND) points out in its latest issue. The article headlined "At Washington's Beck and Call" in the newspaper deals with those, whose interests are centered on the Soviet Union.

Among the pack of the terrorist organizations on Washington's lead, it points out, is some kind of a "veteran". It is the Narodno-Trudovoy Soyuz (Popular Labour Union), NTS (PLU) for short.

The PLU emerged as an association of reactionary minded white emigres from Russia after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917. First nobody paid any special attention to that organization. A multitude of such unions, leagues and associations cropped up and as a rule soon disintegrated. But the PLU is practically the only of these organizations to have survived to this day. One may ask why?

It is not fortuitous that the "union" gained support and was, to be more precise, purchased. The clients were most of all attracted to it due to the union's stake on ferocious and relentless terror. PLU even made lists of most active members of the party and of the Soviets, workers of culture, who were to be "eliminated" in the Soviet Union as an indispensable condition for "crushing" Soviet power.

The Western intelligence services took the Popular Labour Union under their wing. Soon combatants of the "union" bearing forged papers and weapons for launching acts of terrorism began to be sent into the Soviet territory.

The newspaper cites as examples the destinies of certain Molodtsovs, Shlykovs and other agents saboteurs from the PLU to illustrate how they engaged themselves in espionage on the instructions of foreign secret services, and, acting on a mission of their centre, made attempts at overthrowing Soviet power with the use of terror and acts of sabotage.

But the plans of the PLU men have never come true. The Soviet people actively assisted the authorities in catching spies and agents saboteurs. All that happened on the eve of the war. By that time the PLU chiefs realised, as it seemed to them, who the boss in Europe, and began to align themselves with Berlin, to be more precise -- with Gestapo. Echoing Goebbels, they slandered not only Bolsheviks, but also the "British-American plutocracy", the "dominance of Jewish capital" and the "corrupt multi-party democracy" in the countries of the West. They openly proclaimed their ideological kinship with the fasicsts. As the PLU chiefs realised that only on the wagon train of the Hitler Wehrmacht they could get into Russia.

Thus the PLU men proved to be absolutely corrupt people, who most meanly betrayed their homeland. Certainly, not one hundred percent of them, but a considerable part of them really came into Russia on the train wagon [as received] of the Hitler Wehrmacht.

During the war and the first postwar years, the "GOLOS RODINY" points out, there has been a qualitative change in the composition of the Popular Labour Union. Prior to 1941 the organization consisted almost completely of white emigres. During the war people of a different kind began joining PLU.

Those were traitors, deserters and policemen, such as Artyomov (alias Zaytsev), the present-day "chief ideologist" of the union, Romanov (alias Ostrovskiy), the present-day chief of the PLU, or Agruzov, one of the unions chiefs who during the occupation joined the German military police, served as a soldier of the punitive troops and butcher, and has recently, for that matter, been awarded a West German order for the "services" performed to his new masters.

After the war, the newspaper continues, the "union" was practically immediately taken over by the British intelligence service. And again, as was the case in the thirties, the PLU men took up the dull and routine espionage work in favour of foreign powers.

But exposure followed exposure, and soon they in the intelligence service began to realise that the PLU's activities did not compensate for the spendings on it. In 1956 an act of sale of the PLU, that was of amazing frankness, was held. The paper on it was made public. The Britons turned over the PLU onto the payroll of the American intelligence service. The CIA demanded from its PLU mercenaries not only information... [TASS ellipsis]

TASS NOTES OPENING OF DEMOCRATIC UNION MEETING

LD250701 Moscow TASS in English 0651 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 25 TASS — The leaders of conservative political parties making up the so-called International Democratic Union opened a three-day conference here Wednesday.

The 140 or so attendees represent conservative parties in 33 European, Asian and American countries. They include U.S. Vice-President George Bush and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Spokesmen for the U.S. Republican Party say that this conference is the largest event sponsored by the International Democratic Union ever since it was founded by Ultra-right and conservative forces in 1938 specially for promoting their ideas worldwide.

The Union's activities have since been underlined by vicious anti-Communism and anti-Sovietism. And the conference's organizers do not conceal that the Union's strategy for the future will be charted along the same lines.

TASS CITES WHITE HOUSE REMARKS ON NICARAGUA

LD241844 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 24 TASS -- The United States Administration intends to undertake punitive measures, including military actions, against Nicaragua and other independent nations which refuse to comply with Washington's diktat under the pretext of combating terrorism, according to a statement made today by White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper writes that Ronald Reagan's administration considered recently the possibility of hitting several Nicaraguan regions. American officials claim that "bases to train Salvadoran guerrillas" are situated inside that country. In actual fact, Washington is using the concoction as a pretext for implementing its plans of open armed intervention in that sovereign country.

The U.S. Administration is preparing aggressive sorties against several Middle East countries which refuse to follow in Washington's footsteps. According to press reports, the American military already chose a whole number of strategic facilities in the region as targets of the strikes.

TASS COMMENTS ON PROPOSED U.S. BASE IN ANTIGUA

LD241543 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Madrid July 24 TASS -- The Washington administration wants to turn the oceanographic station in the island of Antigua into a training center for security forces from East Caribbean countries, the EFE news agency reports from Miami, Florida.

Quoting reports published in the newspaper MIAMI NEWS, the agency writes that the plan for setting up that center was worked out after the U.S. intervention in Grenada in 1983. Military instructors from the United States will train there special police forces for the pro-American regimes -- the forces intended for suppressing popular protests. The Pentagon requested from Congress eight million dollars for the construction of that military training center.

The proposed base in the island of Antigua is another link in the chain of new military outposts which the United States intends to set up in the western hemisphere. Recently the public of Venezuela received with serious concern the news about Washington's plan for the construction of a U.S. Naval supply base in the island of Aruba. It is common knowledge that there exist plans for turning Chile's Easter Island into a major U.S. military base.

Washington keeps setting up new military outposts in different regions of the world, trying to place under its military control strategically important regions of the globe. At the present time there exist over 1,500 U.S. military bases and strongholds around the world.

U.S.-PRC RELATIONS, LI XIANNIAN'S VISIT VIEWED

LD231926 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 23 Jul 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] PRC President Li Xiannian is on a 10-day official visit to the United States. A meeting between President Reagan and the Chinese head of state is to take place today. Li Xiannian will also conduct talks with U.S. Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz, Defense Secretary Weinberger, and members of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The U.S. papers are writing of the ceremonial, symbolic nature of the visit by the PRC president to the United States, which is in response to Reagan's trip to China in April last year. Nevertheless, important political significance is being attached to the visit to the United States by the PRC delegation, both in Washington and Beijing. During the visit, there will be first and foremost discussion of questions of bilateral U.S.-Chinese relations, the policy of the United States and China in various parts of the world, and also specific trade and economic problems of interest to the two states.

Since the time 15 years ago when former U.S. President Richard Nixon made a sensational visit to Beijing, relations between the two countries have undergone a good many changes. Washington's anti-Soviet strategy was the key element in improving U.S.-Chinese relations. This forced Washington politicians to forget for a while differences in both social systems, in ideology, and the diversity of interests in a number of international problems. However, in the view of many observers there are very acute contradictions between the United States and PRC, both on issues of bilateral cooperation and in international policy.

On his departure from Beijing for the United States, the U.S. ASSOCIATED PRESS agency reports President Li Xiannian described the question of supplying U.S. arms to Taiwan as the most serious obstacle to improving relations with the United States. To all appearances this question will be discussed during the talks between the PTC president and President Reagan, too. Washington has to all intents and purposes not abandoned the policy of recognizing two Chinas. For the United States Taiwan is a strategic bastion in the Pacific Ocean, a trading partner of many years standing. Many U.S. corporations have enterprises and capital investments on Taiwan. U.S. policy regarding Taiwan arouses justified irritation in Beijing. China is striving to enlist the support of Washington to resolve the Taiwan question, giving the assurance that with regard to the island China will adhere to the principle of one country — two systems; the principle that was recently proclaimed with regard to the former British colony of Hong Kong. As is known, Beijing and London have solved this problem and Hong Kong is to be returned to Chinese sovereignty by the end of the 20th century.

However, matters are more complicated in the case of Taiwan. Although the United States, proceeding from its strategic interests, is striving to maintain broad links with the PRC, it does not want, at the same time, to make concessions on the Taiwan question. Recently, the Chinese side has been seeking not only a fundamental change in U.S. policy toward Taiwan -- the reduction of the supply of U.S. arms to the Taipei regime -- but has also been increasingly and actively stating its sovereign rights to this Chinese territory.

A few days ago, the XINHUA news agency cited the utterances of the Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping during his meeting with Kimura, president of the House of Councillors of Japan: We will not give up our stance directed toward resolving the Taiwan question by peaceful means, Deng Xiaoping said; however, we will not undertake a commitment to renounce the use of force. Were we to make this commitment, Deng Xiaoping stressed, talks between us and Taiwan would be impossible.

We will return, however, to PRC President Li Xiannian's visit to the United States. Although Washington is endeavoring by all possible means to sugar the pill, stating that this visit will become the symbol of even more active development of U.S.-Chinese links, U.S. ruling circles can, however, in no way relinquish the policy of crude interference in the internal affairs of China and the policy of diktat. A few days ago, the U.S. Congress came out with attacks on the Chinese birth control program. As the PRC President said, the Chinese people were extremely indignant. Discontent is also aroused in Beijing by a draft bill submitted to the U.S. Congress on the issue of the textile goods trade. In the event of the draft bill being adopted, a severe blow will be dealt to the export of Chinese textiles to the United States, which will strongly influence the flow of foreign currency into China. This draft stipulates a reduction in supplies of Chinese textiles to the United States by 56 percent. Starting from 1972, an unfavorable balance has constantly been observed in China's trade with the United States.

During President Reagan's visit to Beijing last year an agreement was signed on questions of cooperation in the field of nuclear energy. So far, however, it has not been submitted to Congress. According to U.S. press reports, the Chinese leadership refused point blank to give any written assurances regarding the use of U.S. nuclear technology. A Washington administration spokesman has said that recently progress had been achieved in discussing a bilateral agreement concerning cooperation in the nuclear field. According to U.S. agency reports this question will also be discussed during the talks between PRC President Li Xiannian and U.S. leaders.

To all appearances, considerable attention will be devoted during this visit to discussing military questions. Evidence of the significance attached by Washington to links with China in this sphere is the utterances by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger: Within reasonable bounds we are ready to aid the modernization of China, Weinberger said, including the modernization of its individual defense capabilities.

CHINA SIGNS CONTRACT FOR USSR PASSENGER PLANES

LD241308 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Beijing July 24 TASS — China will buy from the Soviet Union civil aviation passenger liners under a contract signed here by Gu Yongjiang, director general of China's machinery import-export company, and V.S. Studenikin, director general of the foreign trade association "Aviaexport." Altogether 17 TU-154M planes will be imported by China in 1985-1986.

U.S. PACIFIC POLICY SEEKS TOTAL CONTROL OF AREA

PM231020 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 85 Second Edition p 5

[Own observer A. Golts "Military-Political Review": "Militarist 'Geometry'; Pentagon Bludgeoning Asia; Why Washington is Knocking Together an Aggressive 'Triangle'; The Real Route to Stability and Security"]

[Text] "Westward ho!" — It seems that this cry of the settlers who opened up the American continent, traveling from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific, is once again being used. Only now they are led by those who sit in offices in the White House and the Pentagon. And they are fixing their gaze not just on the west but further beyond American borders — to the Asian and Pacific regions.

Numerous statements by administration spokesmen make it possible to posit the existence within the administration of a kind of "Pacific doctrine." Washington claims that it is based on the idea of coordinating economic cooperation among the Asian and Pacific states, cooperation which will allegedly bring them unprecedented prosperity. However, the military-political provisions of this doctrine boils down to the United States needing to achieve total hegemony in this part of the world. At the same time, East and Southeast Asia are seen as a suitable springboard for striking against important economic and political centers in the USSR and the other socialist countries.

On that basis, the Pentagon is cramming the Asia-Pacific region with nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles. The latest missile-carrying submarines equipped with ballistic missiles carry out combat patrols around Asian shores. The deployment of various types of cruise missiles is in full swing: They are fitted to B-52 strategic bombers and 400 Tomahawk sea-launched cruise missiles are carried on ships of the 7th Fleet — submarines, battleships, cruisers, and destroyers. Judging by statements by Pentagon leaders, the U.S. military department intends in the near future to fully undertake the deployment of the "winged death" directly on the territories of the Asian states of Japan and South Korea and, possibly, in a Southeast Asian country.

Some 2,000 nuclear munitions are already in the region, according to foreign press figures. The U.S. strategists intend to use F-16 fighter-bombers, which are also nuclear-capable, as kind of supplement to the cruise missiles. Two squadrons of these planes with a range of over 1000 km are already in South Korea. The Misawa Air Base in northern Japan has currently received more than half of the 50 F-16's intended for deployment there.

Nor have the Pentagon men forgotten about chemical weapons. A chemical munitions plant is currently under construction on Johnston Atoll in the Pacific, where one of the largest stockpiles of U.S. toxic substances is located.

Alongside the concentration of mass destruction weaponry throughout the entire region, an infrastrucutre of long-range communications stations, command centers, air and other bases, depots, and so forth is being hurriedly created and expanded. Thus, according to Japanese press figures, a central command center has been created at Misawa for running combat operations involving nuclear and chemical weapons in the northwestern Pacific. In addition, next year construction will begin near the Yokosuka Naval Base of a control center for U.S. nuclear weapon-carrying ships.

At the same time direct rehearsals are under way of various scenarios for aggressive wars in Asia and there is virtually no letup in military maneuvers. The U.S.-Thai "Cobra Gold '85" exercises have just ended.

Some 7,500 U.S. marines took part in them. They were preceded by the "Balikatin '85" maneuvers held in the Philippines. And even before these the south of the Korean peninsula was the arena for the U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit" maneuvers, the largest of those that the Pentagon holds in Asia (this year over 100,000 U.S. and South Korean servicemen participated in them). Exercises are constantly held between U.S. and Japanese forces.

The countries, partners, and scale of the exercises change. But the Pentagon strategists' overall scheme is virtually the same. All these militarist actions rehearse the transfer of U.S. interventionist forces over thousands of miles and their subsequent deployment on seized bridgeheads. The further development of combat actions, judging by the scenarios worked out in the Pentagon, presupposes the use of nuclear and chemical weapons.

That is the "prosperity" that Washington is preparing for the Asian states. The aggressive nature of the U.S. "Pacific doctrine" is not in question.

At the same time, people in the U.S. capital realize that the tasks put forward by this doctrine of establishing total military control over Asia are so ambitious that they require not only the forces which the United States itself has in the region, but also the inclusion in the implementation of these tasks of its allies: Japan, South Korea, Thailand, and the Philippines. The U.S. strategists are clearly dissatisfied that the current military agreements with these countries are purely bilateral in nature, which does not make it possible to harness the allies' armed forces and entire potential into a single Pentagon fist. "American friends in the region must pool their efforts in the military field," U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger demands.

It is thus a question of the creation of a widespread military alliance analogous to the NATO bloc. Washington sees the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangle as its basis. Around 100,000 U.S. servicemen and several hundred military bases and strongholds are located on the territories of the latter two countries. Both the Japanese and South Korean Armed Forces have for many years trained to operate in close collaboration with U.S. forces under the command of U.S. generals.

It is but a small matter. A matter of establishing direct military ties between Tokyo and Seoul. And then, the Pentagon strategists are calculating, a more than million-strong grouping numbering 39 divisions, more than 2,500 tanks, around 2,000 planes, and 400 warships of various classes will be under U.S. command. This grouping will also be tasked with waging an aggressive war in Asia.

Meeting the U.S. Administration halfway, Tokyo and Seoul are pushing ahead with the coordination of more and more military ties. The Japanese Government to all intents and purposes finances many of the South Korean regime's militarist programs. Sundry consultative committees and commissions already exist where intensive exchanges of information take place and military plans are coordinated. Times for exchange visits by the two countries' warships have been planned. It was recently announced that the Japanese air force, together with squadrons of U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers located in South Korea, will conduct maneuvers near the Korean peninsula.

As is well known, Korea suffered for decades from the cruellest colonial oppression on the part of militarist Japan, which strove to turn the peninsula into a springboard for its aggression in Asia and the Koreans into slaves. And that is why the appearance of ships under the Japanese naval flag in Korean ports and Japanese warplanes in the sky near the Korean peninsula 40 years after the rout of the Japanese militarists is perceived by the peoples of Asia as downright blasphemy and a mockery of the memory of thousands and thousands of people.

But what is that to the Pentagon? One after another Pentagon emissaries rush to Japan to crank up its already fast-moving military machine. For instance, the recent visit by Admiral Watkins, U.S. Navy chief of staff, was aimed at coordinating the operational plans for the combat training of the two countries' navies. These plans are based on Tokyo's commitment to establish military control over an enormous region extending 1000 miles from the Japanese islands. The appearance of Japanese Armed Forces in South Korea should also be seen within the context of this commitment. It is a kind of request that the Pentagon's aforesaid demand and the Japanese militarists' old scheme to establish control over East Asia be implemented.

As for Seoul, it is prepared to blindly follow the orders of its American master and participate along with Washington and Tokyo in any military adventures.

However, not all the leaders of the Asian states pencilled in by Washington as future members of the military bloc are expressing readiness to take part. The plans have received a more than skeptical reception, for instance, in the ASEAN states (a regional grouping including the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei). In order to involve these countries nonetheless in the network of a shackling alliance Washington is resorting to blackmail and fear, scaring the ASEAN countries with the military threat allegedly stemming from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, and even from the USSR. For instance, the recent talks between U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz and the leaders of the ASEAN states' foreign policy departments turned into such scare sessions.

In order to make their false arguments more convincing, Washington is sparing no effort to whip up tension in the region of the Thai-Cambodian border. Millions of dollars have already been spent over the last few years on equipping Khmer reactionary gangs. The other day Congress legitimized this "aid." In the next fiscal year, the bandits will be financed not only out of secret CIA funds but also on the basis of "aid to foreign states."

It is particularly worth noting that Shultz arrived at the conference with the ASEAN ministers after visiting bandit camps in Thailand. As THE WASHINGTON POST attests, during a talk with the ringleaders of the Khmer reactionary rabble one of the official U.S. representatives accompanying Shultz counseled, for instance, blowing up more warehouses and bridges. This is Washington's "Pacific doctrine" in action. Today it is being implemented with the help of killers and sabotage and is built on tragedies and the blood of entirely innocent people.

The way to solve the problem of the Asian continent which corresponds to the interests of its peoples is proposed by the Soviet Union. It is based on the Leninist idea that the goals of Soviet policy in Asia are "the same as in Europe: peaceful coexistence [sozhitelstvo] with the peoples."

A great political response among the peoples has been triggered by the Soviet Union's initiatives, particularly the proposal to develop confidence-building measures in the Far East. As is well known, the implementation of such measures on the European continent considerably promoted the ensuring of stability. It is significant that in the year which marks the 10th anniversary of the all-European conference on security in Europe, our country has advocated the convening in the near future of an all-Asia forum to examine the entire range of questions relating to ensuring security on this continent. European experience shows that this forum could have a considerable influence on the situation in the region.

Thus, Washington sees Asia and the Pacific as yet another arena for military-political confrontation with the socialist countries. As for the Soviet Union, it consistently struggles to ensure that this region is a region of peace and good-neighborliness. It is this approach that corresponds to the peoples' vital interests.

SOVIETS FIRMLY SUPPORT KOREAN SOLIDARITY MONTH

SK192331 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] The month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea and the peaceful and democratic reunification of the country is continuing in the Soviet Union. With regard to this, Commentator Mikhaylov says: At the rallies, meetings, and friendship gatherings held in Moscow, Leningrad, Kishenev, Vilnius, Khabarovsk, and many other cities, the Soviet people have firmly supported the Korean people's just demand for ending the imperialists' intervention in the internal affairs of their country and for the right to shape the destiny of the Korean people by themselves. The Soviet people fully understand the Korean people's aspiration for making themselves the masters of their country and making their country a unified independent and democratic state.

The main obstacle to the reunification of Korea is the presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea. The U.S. troops in South Korea are serving as a prop for the antipopular Seoul regime. The plan of the so-called phased withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, which was once loudly propagandized, has been completely scrapped since the inauguration of the Reagan administration. At present, in the southern half of the Korean peninsula the presence of the U.S. troops is being further intensified. New U.S. Air Force tactical and strategic units have moved into South Korea. In addition, some time ago, when the South Korean defense minister was visiting the United States, it was decided to make Chinhae, a South Korean port, a major base for the U.S. 7th Fleet. While attaching great importance to South Korea as a strategic foothold in the Pacific, the United States is increasingly offering military aid to the Seoul regime, supplying it with aircraft, tanks, missiles, and other modern nuclear warhead delivery means. The Pentagon has also obtained the agreement of the Seoul authorities for the deployment of homicidal neutron weapons in South Korea.

The presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea is aggravating the situation in this area, and hampering the recovery of the territorial integrity of the country by the effort of the Korean people. Comrade Kim Il-Song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the DPRK, in a recent interview with the Japanese magazine SEKAI, said that the firm stand of the party and government of the DPRK is to struggle against the maneuvers for perpetuating the division of the country through the creation of two Koreas, and for solving the reunification question through peaceful dialogue.

The DPRK stand toward the question of the Korean reunification is supported by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Precisely thanks to the efforts of these countries, some progress has been made in solving the Korean question. For instance, the heinous UN Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, which had been used as the imperialists' tool to interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean people, was dissolved. In addition, the position of the permanent DPRK observer has been established at the United Nations. Moreover, in 1975, in accordance with a proposal put forth by the Soviet Union and some developing nations, the 30th UN General Assembly, for the first time in the history of the discussion of the Korean question at the United Nations, adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from South Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The question of the Korean reunification is a long-standing one. Thus, an affirmative solution of this question will serve the interests of the people in this region and all other peace-loving forces.

SOVIET TV SHOWS FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN

AFP Reports Soviet Coverage

AU241134 Paris AFP in English 0117 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow, July 24 (AFP) -- Soviet television has aired its grisliest report yet on the war in Afghanistan, in a series that one Western expert here termed an attempt to convey the idea that Soviet forces will have to remain there for some time.

The report last night, second in a series filmed in Afghanistan by TV correspondent Mikhail Leshchinsky showed dozens of lifeless bodies of "Afghan patriots" in the Panjsher Valley north of Kabul, pools of blood and clothing scattered among the rocks.

Mr Leshchinsky said the report was filmed shortly after Afghan rebels, termed "bandits" by the Afghan Government and its Soviet allies, had slain 264 pro-government Afghans who had been held by guerrillas under Ahmed Shah Massud, one of the chief leaders of the rebels fighting the Soviet-Afghan forces.

Soviet television showed the prison in which the victims had purportedly been held, 60 kms (35 miles) from the Pakistan border, "in a zone where fighting is going on." Diplomatic sources in Islamabad have reported that Soviet aviation is stepping up its bombardments in the Panjsher valley.

The film showed a helicopter and Afghan soldiers firing, presumably on a rebel stronghold in the mountains overlooking the Panjsher.

An Afghan army officer said on camera that the 264 had been tortured, then shot. He added: "We swear to struggle against mercenaries and U.S. imperialism that have befouled our land." The Soviet Union and the Afghan government accuse Pakistan and the United States of aiding the anti-communist rebels.

Last week, the first Leshchinsky report from Afghanistan showed Soviet soldiers firing their weapons, supposedly at rebels, and a convoy of Soviet trucks, one of which was filmed blowing up on a land mine.

Mr. Leshchinsky, sitting on a truck in a ruined village, told the camera that the convoy had been attacked by a "gang of counter-revolutionaries". Last week's report ended with an interview with a group of Soviet soldiers who had been decorated for "bravery in carrying out their internationalist duty".

The Western expert, who asked not to be identified, said the airing of these graphic pictures of war appeared to reveal an intention to tell the Soviet people that the Soviet Army would not soon be able to disengage from Afghanistan, and that the conflict requires Soviet sacrifices.

Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan in December 1979 to support the Marxist regime of Babrak Karmal. The Soviet troop presence in Afghanistan is estimated at about 100,000.

Western specialists estimate Soviet losses in the conflict at about 8,000, and in private conversations, Soviet citizens indicate a growing impatience at the continued deaths of their men in Afghanistan.

The media rarely reports Soviet casualties in Afghanistan. It was only in 1983 that the newspaper began to carry occasional accounts of deaths in action, in articles lauding the dead soldiers' "heroic conduct".

Moscow TV Shows Massacre Site

LD232014 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newcast]

[Text] Detachments of the Afghan Armed Forces have carried out a successful operation against large bandit formations in the Panjsher valley. Our correspondent Mikhail Leshchinskiy reports from the area of the fighting:

[Begin video recording] [Video shows a mountain torrent. Leshchinskiy is seen standing on a narrow bridge over the river. The steep sides of a gorge are visible in the background] We landed in this gorge with the first detachment of Afghan airborne assault troops. You can hear that fighting is still continuing here on the banks of the river, which is hemmed in by high slopes. Military helicopters are still in the air. [Video shows the underside of a helicopter overhead] Explosions are going off in the vicinity. Nevertheless, the most terrible thing was discovered right here, on the bank of the river, where a prison for Afghan patriots was carved out of the rock. The bandits tortured them here. [Leshchinskiy points to a boulder, just upstream of the bridge and jutting into the river. On the boulder there is a large bloodstain.] It was across this narrow bridge that dozens of patriots took their last steps only this morning. Right alongside was a machine-gun which gunned them down from point-blank range.

[Camera shows an officer in Afghan Army uniform. He is standing on the dirt track running alongside the river. The caption says "Col Z. Wesa." A soldier with a rifle stands guard in the background. Wesa, speaking in Afghan with Russian translation superimposed, is interviewed by Leshchinskiy]

[Wesa] We are in the Safedchehr gorge, where the Ahmad Shah gang had a base and prison which we have taken by force. This was accomplished by our soldiers and officers. We discovered a lot of heavy weapons, ammunition and food in the stores. [Video shows an Afghan soldier pulling aside a wooden trapdoor, revealing a vault with a straw-covered floor. There are bits of clothing and old shoes in the vault. A rope hangs down from rafters.] What we saw in this prison was worse than fascist dungeons. Here there were 264 Afghan patriots, soldiers, party members and ordinary people. We saw their lacerated corpses. They were shot after torture and suffering. We vow here that we will continue the struggle against the mercenaries of U.S. imperialism and all enemies of our people. [Video shows four Afghan soldiers with rifles scrambling over rocks by the river. They take up firing positions and shoot at unseen targets on the hillside above.]

[Leshchinskiy] Following the blows inflicted by the Afghan commandoes, the remnants of the gang fled into the mountains which stretch from here right to the border with Pakistan. That is a distance of about 60 km. [Video shows aerial view of two flares falling out of the sky towards a hillside below. The river can be seen on the right of the picture, in the valley] But on the way back to the lair, from which the mercenaries crawl out, they were hit by Afghan Air Force strikes.

"Safedchehr" means "white face" in Russian. This name is no longer applicable to this gorge and village.

The hired killers who are fighting against their own people have blackened with yet another crime the ancient land, which western propaganda never tires of calling their motherland. [End video recording]

DRA FORCES MOUNT OPERATIONS AGAINST REBELS

Seven Provinces Covered

PM241029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Successful Operations"]

[Text] Kabul, 12 Jul — As the BAKHTAR agency reports, the DRA Armed Forces with the active help of the local population have carried out a number of successful operations against counterrevolutionary gangs in the provinces of Jowzjan, Nimruz, Helmand, Nangarhar, Oruzgan, Laghman, and Balkh. In the province of Balkh alone around 200 bandits have been killed. Hundreds of small arms, dozens of heavy machine guns, and a great quantity of mines and ammunition of Western manufacture, taken onto the republic's territory from Pakistan, have been removed.

More Attacks Reported

PM241309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Successful Operations"]

[Text] Kabul, 23 Jul -- the DRA Armed Forces are inflicting crushing blows on bandit formations infiltrating the country's territory from abroad. As the BAKHTAR agency reports, operations to liquidate counterrevolutionary rabble have been carried out recently in Parvan, Nangarhar, Lowgar, Kabul, and a number of other provinces. Many dushmans have been killed and a large quantity of western-manufactured weapons and ammunition captured.

PAKISTAN FORCES AFGHAN REFUGEES TO BECOME BANDITS

LD220817 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- A PRAVDA reader asks the newspaper about Afghans who are currently living abroad. Why has their number in Pakistan alone, according to local paper reports, reached two million?

The Pakistani authorities, the newspaper writes today, include in the number of "refugees" different sections of people. Among them are rabid enemies of people's power, -- landlords and other privileged elements whom the revolution in Afghanistan deprived of their status. The majority, however, are illiterate peasants deceived by hostile propaganda. Many left abroad long before the revolution. A great number of nomads traditionally migrate from Afghanistan to Pakistan and back. They are, by the way, also classified by the Pakistani authorities as "refugees."

The Ziaul Haq regime and the Pakistani-based chieftains of counter-revolutionary emigrant organizations are putting strong pressure on the Afghans who are temporarily in the country to join the counter-revolutionary movement.

They are being told that fighting people's power in Afghanistan in the name of "Afghanistan's independence", "in defence" of the entire Islamic world is the "only way" for true Moslems.

They have no scruples when forcing Afghans to join bandit units. Some are lured by money, others by the prospect of breaking away from dire poverty in the "refugee camps", the Soviet newspaper writes.

In October last year, for instance, the Pakistani authorities took a decision that Afghan emigration hospitals in Guetta would provide assistance only to members of counter-revolutionary groupings. In brief, if you want to get medical treatment, join the bandits first.

The sleazy methods used by Pakistani special services and counter-revolutionary chieftains to turn yesterday's farmers into hired killers remain unchanged. Those who object are subjected to repressions. Pakistani special services set up networks of informers in the "refugee" camps. The most active campaigners for a return to Afghanistan are often murdered. Pakistani frontier guards, who let heavily armed gangs of bandits cross inside Afghan territory, detain and, sometimes, destroy groups of refugees who are returning home.

The situation of Afghan refugees in Iran is no better. The Kabul press repeatedly cited facts showing that attempts are made to use them as mercenaries.

The situation is paradoxical. Islamabad, on the one hand, hypocritically sheds tears of sympathy over the "plight of the Afghans" who have found themselves abroad. On the other hand, it hinders the return home of those who want that and conceals the fact that the Afghan Government guarantees full freedom and inviolability for returnees. The Ziaul Haq regime complains of difficulties posed by the presence of so many Afghan "refugees" on Pakistani territory. It refuses, however, to start directed talks with Kabul on the problem, while taking an active part in the undeclared war against Afghanistan -- the real cause of the "refugee problem".

For being a jumping-off ground for imperialist aggression against the neighboring sovereign country, Pakistan receives lavish handouts, including under the guise of humanitarian aid for the Afghans in Pakistan.

The world press wrote on many occasions about the plight of the "refugees". Facts confirm how different individual elements of the emigrant population are, how great is the desire by most Afghans to return home.

PAKISTAN'S ATOM BOMB PROGRESS EXAMINED

PM221145 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[V. Vinogradov article under the rubric "The Facts Expose": "On the Road to an 'Islamic' Bomb"]

[Text] As America's ABC television has reported, citing "intelligence sources," the Pakistani regime has secretly acquired from the United States a consignment of special electronic devices which can be used in atom bomb detonators. These devices, called krytrons, have already been delivered to the secret (Kakhuta) complex not far from Islamabad, where active work is under way to create nuclear weapons. As a result, ABC notes, "Pakistani scientists were able to carry out a successful test of an explosive mechanism" analogous to that used in nuclear charges. "American experts believe that Pakistan has thereby taken a major step toward the acquisition of an 'Islamic' atom bomb," the television company stresses.

Another report has also been published recently, in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It emerges from this report that the krytrons are produced by a firm located in the American city of Wellesly (Massachusetts). The newspaper asserts that these electronic devices cannot be exported without special permission of the U.S. State Department.

Thus the ABC television report indicates quite clearly that it is the United States which is not only encouraging the Islamabad regime's nuclear ambitions, but actually helping to satisfy them. Suffice it to recall that it was the United States, and nobody else, which trained dozens of leading Pakistani atomic experts and supplied Islamabad with its first nuclear reactor. Subsequently the United States financed Pakistani nuclear research. Moreover, the White House has made an unprecedented exception for its South Asian ally: In violation of a special amendment to the U.S. Constitution which bans American administrations from giving military aid to states which are creating their own nuclear weapons, Washington supplies Pakistan with large consignments of the most up-to-date offensive arms. They include F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons over a distance of around 1,000 km. So the deliveries of krytrons form an organic part of the policy of "atomic support" for Pakistan which Washington pursues.

It is also characteristic that during these very days, as the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI reported, Pakistani President General Ziaul Haq has pointed to the possibility of his country's producing nuclear weapons. In an interview, the newspaper writes, he stated that "Pakistan has the right to produce an atom bomb."

Naturally, the delivery of American krytrons to Pakistan and the remarks by the head of the Islambad military regime could not go unnoticed by the Asian public. The nuclear ambitions of Pakistan, encouraged by the United States, cause quite legitimate concern on the part of its neighbors. Thus Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi stated at a press conference in Madras that India is following Islamabad's work on the creation of its own nuclear weapons with great concern. "India cannot help being worried about this," the Indian head of government stressed, "since it has three times been the target of aggression from Pakistan."

The newspaper PATRIOT assesses the Ziaul Haq regime's desire to acquire an "Islamic" atom bomb as a "new threat from Pakistan." "The appearance of nuclear weapons in the hands of the Islamabad generals will change the balance of forces on the South Asian subcontinent," it notes. "The nuclear danger in the region is increased still further in connection with the fact that Pakistan has virtually become an obedient instrument in the strategic plans of American imperialism.

Thus Islamabad's dangerous progress toward the acquisition of the atom bomb goes on.

GANDHI ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT ON USSR, U.S. VISITS

LD241209 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi July 24 TASS — At a session of India's parliament, which has opened here, the deputies from different political parties approved of the results of the official friendly visit which was paid to the Soviet Union by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in May. The deputies applauded the prime minister when he said that the International Lenin Peace Prize was awarded posthumously to the outstanding stateswoman and politician of India Indira Gandhi and that the name of the glorious daughter of the Indian people was given to a square in Moscow. Speaking in the upper chamber of the higher legislative body of the country, Rajiv Gandhi said that his negotiations with the Soviet leaders had been very useful and made it possible to elevate Indian-Soviet mutual understanding and cooperation to a new, higher level.

Signed in the course of the visit, he said, were important Soviet-Indian documents aimed at expanding trade, economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries.

Answering questions of parliamentarians on the results of his trip to the United States, Rajiv Gandhi said that he had expressed to the Washington administration the Indian government's anxiety over deliveries of newest American armaments to Pakistan. Pakistan's acquisition of new types of contemporary weapons makes India spend still bigger means for strengthening its defence capacity, he said. Rajiv Gandhi ruled out a probability of India's purchases of American armaments. During the visit to the United States, he said, the question was raised on subversive activities of Sikh secessionists who found refuge in the United States and of the existence on the American territory of special terrorist training centres. The very phenomenon of international terrorism, stressed Rajiv Gandhi, cannot be eradicated as long as it is supported by separate states. In this connection he called upon the U.S. Administration to put a ban on the training of terrorists in the United States.

INDIAN OFFICERS SENTENCED FOR CIA ESPIONAGE

LD250751 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi July 25 TASS -- Three retired high-ranking officers of the Indian Army were found guilty of passing secret documents to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and sentenced at a trial which ended here to ten years in prison. They are retired Major General F. Larkins, his brother K. Larkins, a retired Air Force Marshal, and retired Colonel Singh Jalbir, who were arrested in November 1983. Businessman Jaspal Singh Gill, closely linked with them, was sentenced to two years in high-security prison.

The four had been engaged during a number of years in extensive intelligence gathering operations, which were doing grave damage to Indian security. Using their connections, they obtained and passed on to the U.S. embassy in New Delhi information about the Indian Armed Forces and defences that was of interest to the CIA, and also, according to the PTI news agency, top secret documents on Indian purchases of military technology.

Commenting on the subversive operations of U.S. spies in India, The newspaper PATRIOT pointed out that the U.S. Central Intelligence agency was stepping up its gross intervention in Indian internal affairs. Its main objective, according to the newspaper, is to exert pressure on the Indian Government so as to make it revise its approach to relations with socialist states and drop its policy of non-alignment.

NEPAL'S FOREIGN MINISTER ON USSR RELATIONS

LD201522 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 20 Jul 85

[TEXT] Katmandu, 20 Jul (TASS) -- The relations between the USSR and Nepal which are developing and strengthening constantly are in the interests of the peoples of both countries, Randhir Subba, minister of foreign affairs and education of Nepal, said. Speaking at a rally here, he underlined the fact that the USSR and Nepal advocate peace and relaxation of international tension, and are against the arms race. Having assessed highly the Soviet Union's help in the development of Nepal's economy and in the training of national cadres of this country, the minister expressed confidence that the Soviet-Nepalese cooperation would continue to develop also in the future. The meeting, devoted to the 29th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, was also addressed by K.P. Bhandari, president of the Nepal-Soviet Friendship Society. The people of Nepal see the USSR as their sincere friend, an active and tireless fighter for peace, he stressed.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON ASEAN PROPOSAL

HK241444 Hong Kong AFP in English 1432 GMT 24 Jul 85

[By Devabhinand Devakul]

[Text] Bangkok, July 24 (AFP) — A high-ranking Soviet official here today criticized the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for adopting a proposal for the settlement of the Cambodian conflict involving the Cambodian resistance forces and Hanoi with optional representation for Phnom Penh.

Anatoliy Zaytsev, Soviet director-general for Southeast Asia, said on arrival from Singapore that the Thai formula for "proximity talks," indirect talks using a mediator, to settle the Cambodian problem would not promote normalization of the situation in the United Nations' General Assembly this year.

"I personally cannot understand the reason and purpose of the adoption at the ASEAN conference in Kuala Lumpur of the Thai formula with regard to the proximity talks, when it was already clear and very easy to envisage at the time that this formula is not acceptable for the Indochinese states," he said in answer to a question on the Soviet position on the proposal. "I believe you can make your own conclusion on whether this formula will promote the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia in the United Nations' General Assembly or not," he said.

Asked if the Soviet Union would object to ASEAN's proposal to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to put the Cambodian problem on the agenda for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting in November, he said, "I don't know anything about this proposal."

Mr Zaytsev stressed his government's support for any initiative by all the Indochinese states and ASEAN "if they are aimed at making the political climate in the region healthier, to turn this region into a zone of peace and stability." "Those who act in this direction can rely on our support," he said.

On whether the recent trend of better relations between the Soviet Union and China would help lessen the political tension in Southeast Asia and solve the Cambodian problem, he said, "Improving the climate in Asia, as well as in the whole Asia-Pacific region, will be very beneficial to strengthen the normalization of relations between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union."

On the Indonesian proposal for normalization of relations between Washington and Hanoi as a means to end the six-year Cambodian conflict, he said, "We support all steps which would lead to the lessening of tensions in the region, to the establishment of a good climate of good neighbourhood, good cooperation between the countries situated in this region."

"We believe that the source for concrete ways towards the settlement of regional problems... is a matter of the sovereign countries of this region.

"We are ready on our part, and we stated this on the highest official level, to take part in the international conference which will discuss all the questions related to peace and stability in Southeast Asia, with the participation of all the parties concerned," he said.

"We are ready to take the guarantees, as well as the assurances of the permanent members of the United Nations' Security Council to guarantee those agreements which could be reached between the representatives of the two groups of countries in the region," he concluded.

The non-communist ASEAN groups Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Brunei and Indonesia. Indochina comprises Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

ASEAN opposes the presence of Vietnamese troops, now estimated at 150,000-170,000, in Cambodia since Hanoi toppled the pro-Beijing Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot and installed in 1979 a pro-Vietnam government. The Khmer Rouge had been blamed for massive deaths during their 1975-1979 rule.

(The Singapore Foreign Ministry said it had briefed Mr Zaytsev on the ASEAN proposal.

(But the Soviet official reportedly did not give the impression to the Singaporeans that Moscow had formed a definite view on the proposal or that a new Soviet initiative to break the deadlock was likely.)

Mr Zaytsev started a regional tour in Singapore Monday.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON SOVIET-SRV COOPERATION

PM231111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent Yu. Gatselyuk: "Supports of the Main Bridge"]

[Excerpts] Hanoi — Last winter we celebrated the 35th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet-Vietnamese diplomatic relations. And summer's calendar of memorable dates reminds us of another notable milestone — the 30th anniversary of Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation.

To be sure, these words -- "notable milestone" -- do not seem too bombastic, you only have to cast your mind back 30 years, to the "point of reckoning," 1955. Just a year had passed since Dien Bien Phu, where the heroic Vietnamese Army's brilliant victory over the French colonialists brought Southeast Asia's first worker and peasant republic the long-awaited opportunity for peaceful socialist development.

But the situation was grave. During the war, the aggressors had destroyed the majority of North Vietnamese mines, plants, and factories. Agriculture was in total decline. There were virtually no irrigation installations left on the fields, a large amount of land lay empty, and tens of thousands of livestock had died. Over 1 million Vietnamese were starving.

"Under very complex conditions," I was told by Hoang Quy, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and secretary of the Vinh Phu Province party committee. "We have begun to create the foundations of socialism in the north of the country. The task seemed excessively hard, but the great Soviet Union came to our assistance. Its contribution to the young republic's all-around development has been tremendous. Back in the mid-sixties, with your country's economic assistance, we succeeded in modernizing and reconstructing about 90 industrial establishments.

On this basis, we began the rapid increase in production in very important sectors of the national economy like energy, machine building, and agrochemistry. The reliable foundations arose on which we were to build a bridge into the future. The aid which the Soviet Union has rendered and continues to render us in this matter cannot be overestimated.

"The Soviet Union," the joint Soviet-Vietnamese declaration signed 28 June in Moscow by Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and Le Duan, "guided by Leninist principles of socialist internationalism, taking into account Vietnam's urgent needs, and with a view to accelerating the development of leading sectors of industry and agriculture, consolidating the country's defense, and improving the population's prosperity, has decided to increase its economic assistance to the SRV and grant it a new credit on preferential terms for 1986-1990 and to postpone payments on previous credits. Supplies of goods of importance to the national economy like petroleum products, fertilizers, rolled metal, and cotton to Vietnam will be increased..."

"Considering Vietnam's own efforts and the aid which our country is rendering in its economic development," V.D. Nagibin, economic adviser at the USSR Embassy in the SRV, noted in a talk with me, "it may be asserted that the creation of the structure-forming sectors of the economy which will be the basis for large-scale socialist production will very soon be completed on Vietnamese soil. They will have at their disposal enterprises fitted with sophisticated equipment. At the same time, important new industrial regions will emerge that will make it possible to effect the necessary redistribution of production forces, to create an improved economic structure, to build the material and technical base of socialism in agriculture, industry, and transport, and to considerably improve the population's material living standard."

...The supports of the bridge erected between our countries and peoples 30 years ago has stood the test of time. They have been markedly strengthened over these years and this bridge is being increasingly extended both reliably and widely. It is increasing with every passing day and becoming our common priceless possession.

SRV Youth Delegation Arrives

OW250203 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] A Vietnamese delegation arrived in Moscow today, 24 July, to attend the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. The delegation is led by Comrade Vu Mao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Union Central Committee.

The delegation consists of outstanding representatives of the Vietnamese youth, including workers, peasants, scientific and cultural workers. Among the delegation members are Vietnamese Cosmonaut Pham Tuan, labor hero of the SRV and hero of the Soviet Union, and Comrade Nguyen Tien Loi, winner in the 12th festival contest organized by Moscow radio. At the invitation of the Soviet State Committee for Radio and Television Broadcasting, Comrade Nguyen Tien Loi will visit Moscow, Leningrad, and Minsk and participate in festival activities.

Welcoming the Vietnamese delegates at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport were representatives of the festival organizing committee, the Central Committee of the Lenin Communist Youth League, the Soviet Committee of Youth Organizations, and other social organizations.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS RELATED TO PPR NATIONAL DAY

Sokolov Greets PPR's Siwicki

PM240849 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade F. Siwicki, Polish minister of national defense:

Esteemed Comrade Minister, on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account, I cordially congratulate you and all the servicemen of the Polish People's Army on the national holiday, the 41st anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

Polish Army personnel, fulfilling their patriotic duty and displaying high political vigilance, ensure the reliable defense of the Polish working people's socialist gains.

On this notable holiday I wish the Polish Army servicemen further successes in combat and political training in the interests of increasing the defense might of the Warsaw Pact, which watches over peace and the peoples' security.

With communist greetings, S. Sokolov, marshal of the Soviet Union and USSR defense minister.

Zaykov Receives PZPR Official

PM250701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 19 July L.N. Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met with S. Bejger, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Gdansk PZPR Voivodship Committee, who has come to the Soviet Union at the head of a Polish-Soviet Friendship Society delegation to attend events in the USSR in connection with the 41st anniversary of Poland's rebirth. Polish Ambassador to the USSR S. Kociolek was present at the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Jablonski Warsaw Speech Reported

PM250800 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Explanation of Position"]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Jul — On the national holiday, Polish rebirth day, a meeting has been held here between W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and other Polish leaders with the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in Warsaw.

Speaking at the meeting, H. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, noted that, thanks to the selfess efforts of the working people's masses, Poland rapidly healed its wartime wounds and began creating the foundations of a new socialist system. In the period that has elapsed, despite difficulties, the country has achieved significant results. In its foreign policy Poland relies on its allied ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and invariably advocates the strengthening of peace and security.

As a result of the intensified arms race, the danger of the militarization of space, and the disruption of the prevailing strategic equilibrium, the situation in the world has grown considerably more complicated. Under these conditions, the speaker said, we attach great importance to the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and express full approval and support for the USSR's constructive stance at these talks. We also welcome the agreement reached on holding a meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders.

As a state in the center of Europe, Poland is vitally interested in removing anything that hinders peaceful relations on the European Continent. We are particularly concerned at the activation of revanchism and the attempts to undermine the political relations existing in Europe. In the complex international situation, the Warsaw Pact members have decided to extend the term of the pact. But, consistent in our policy, we state that we are prepared to dissolve the Warsaw Pact in the event of the NATO military bloc being dissolved.

FUTURE OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH CSSR VIEWED

LD221332 Moscow International Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Esteemed listeners, a program for long-range economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia up to the year 2000 has been signed in Moscow. We have asked Academician Oleg Bogomolov, director of the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute, about it.

[Begin Bogomolov recording in Russian, fading into Slovak translation] Oleg Bogomolov says that this program is an important milestone in the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations. This has also been confirmed by the fact that it was signed by the highese representatives of our countries.

The long-range program signifies the practical implementation of the agreements reached at the CEMA economic summit a year ago. It involves a coordinated stragegy (?to carry out) bilateral integrational processes, naturally taking into account implementation of the tasks of comprehensive cooperation within the CEMA framework.

The document has set joint objectives and specific directions for joint activity. During the past decades both the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have acquired a large amount of experiences from mutually advantageous cooperation in all scientific and technological areas. It is sufficient to recall the birth in the CSSR, with Soviet assistance, of such a front-ranking sector as nuclear power engineering. Soviet-Czechoslovak economic, scientific and technological cooperation has made a significant contribution to the joint strengthening of the industrial potential of our fraternal states.

Our countries have at present, however, entered another stage, which dictates — and this is an objective fact — the restructuring to a certain degree of the existing system of cooperation. This involves an accelerationof socioeconomic development, thanks to the fuller utilization of all advantages provided by socialism, and thanks to the international division of labor and the more efficient application of the gains of modern sciences and technology.

This is a topical task for our countries, concerning primarily highly productive systems based on fuel and raw material economies. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovaki have great potential for the development of robotics, manipulators and automation devices. For instance, the joint Soviet-Czechsolovak scientific and technological association, Robot, was established recently.

A great deal of attention is devoted in the program to those areas of the economy directly connected with the further growth of the prosperity of the population of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Our states want even more to pool their efforts to produce more consumer goods. I would like to point out that the porgram places a particular emphasis on everything connected with the development of cooperation aimed at the improvement of quality and development of new electronic household equipment, digitally-controlled television sets, video recorders, and other equipment for which there is an ever growing demand.

Intensification of cooperation in the agricultural and industrial complex is also envisaged. Scientists working in livestock production and seed growing, those involved in producing highly productive strains of crops and developing new agricultural machinery will pool their efforts for these purposes.

At the close I would like to say that the approved program is a specific step along the path of implementation of the agreements reached at the CEMA economic summit. The program says that it is guided by the policy of the CPSU and the CPCZ aimed at strengthening further friendship and deepening mutual comradely help on the basis of principles of socialist internationalism. [end recording]

LCY CC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PM231428 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "LCY Central Committee session"]

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jul -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium has discussed current questions of Yugoslavia's economic development at its session. TANJUG reports that the LCY Central Committee Presidium demanded that party organization, republic, and federal executive organs consistently and specifically implement the decisions of the LCY Central Committee aimed at achieving stable economic development in the country. The need to mobilize all forces to accelerate production rates and export growth, increase the level of employment, and resolve financial problems was noted.

At the same time, the report says, the session expressed concern at the inadequate pace at which the anti-inflation program is being implemented, at the high level of prices, and also at the delay in coordinating important questions of economic development in federal organs. This, the report points out, is having an unfavorable influence on the situation in the country and on the course of implementation of the "Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization."

A Resolution was adopted to convene an LCY Central Committee plenum to discuss preparations for the 13th LCY Congress.

PPR-GDR TIES VIEWED IN LIGHT OF ZGORZELEC TREATY

PM231450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent O. Losoto dispatch under the rubric "Short Reports From the Socialist Countries": "Border of Friendship"]

[Excerpt] Multifaceted economic, social, labor, and, lastly, personal contacts link the people of Poland's Zgorzelec and Germany's Goerlitz.

Both cities are linked by a bridge over the river bearing the symbolic name the "Peace Bridge."

Today this is not just a symbol. The postwar history of Poland and the GDR are vivid confirmation of that. "To create indissoluble foundations for peaceful and good-neighborly coexistence between the two peoples..." is the purpose of the Zgorzelec Treaty, the treaty stated. Relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation have become daily practice and a norm of life.

The Zgorzelec treaty embodied the real aspirations fo Poland and the GDR for peace and for creation of the necessary conditions for peaceful cooperation among the peoples. This was stated at a scientific session organized by the Polish Academy of Sciences' Institute of the Socialist Countries devoted to the 35th anniversary of the Zgorzelec treaty. It is the firm foundation for cooperation between the two neighboring countries and between all progressive forces in the struggle against West German revanchism and for observance of the Potsdam conference decisions. The treaty opened up extensive possibilities for bilateral cooperation between Poland and the GDR. The definition contained in the Zgorzelec Treaty of the border along the Oder and Nysa Luzyca rivers as a border that does not separate but instead unites both peoples, a definition proclaimed 35 years ago as an element in a program, and as a goal toward which both states strive, has been filled with vital specific content over the years. People once talked of the "Burning German-Polish border." Today People's Poland and the GDR are united by a border of peace and friendship.

The fraternal relations between both peoples and countries have passed the test of time and have been tested in joyous and difficult days. Like the other socialist countries, the GDR has supported and aided People's Poland in overcoming the difficulties in strengthening socialist gains on Polish soil.

Poland and the GDR, relying on their alliance with the Land of the Soviets, collaborate within the framework of Warsaw Pact states and CEMA members, are an important component in the socialist community, and make an important contribution to maintaining peace and security in Europe.

In the West, and especially in the FRG, some people, hiding behind the shield of the U.S. missiles set up there, are trying, contrary to all political realities, to call into question the present borders in Europe, stating that they are "not final and are subject to alteration," and are putting forward demands to "resurrect the German Reich in its 1937 borders." This was seen particularly graphically at the revanchist rally in Hannover of the so-called "Landsmannschaft of Silesian Germans."

The day I visited Zgorzelec, like any other day, people (part of the collective at the textile factory in Goerlitz city — Poles and mainly women), cars, and buses were going through the border crossing on the "bridge of peace"..

And I . the bridge not only links the two banks of the same river, but unites two peoples and two states in a fraternal alliance.

YUGOSLAV WARSHIP VISITS SEVASTOPOL 19 JUL

PM230938 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 85 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Captain 3d Class V. Pasyakin report: "Yugoslav Sailors in Sevastopol"]

[Text] Sevastopol, 19 Jul — Early in the morning, to the traditional 21-gun salute, the SFRY Navy training ship Galeb under the flag of Rear Admiral M. Kandic and with naval academy students aboard, entered the harbor of the hero-city of Sevastopol.

Rear Admiral M. Kandic called on B. Parfisenko, first deputy chairman of the Sevastopol Gorispolkom, and Vice Admiral N. Klitniy, chief of staff of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet. Return visits followed.

The Yugoslav naval seamen laid wreaths at the glory obelisk at Sapun Hill and took trips around the historic parts of Sevastopol.

ALBANIAN WORK ON WATER RESOURCES NOTED

PM250702 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Hydrographic Research"]

[Text] 19 Jul -- Albania is a country with considerable water resources.

The constantly growing use of these resources to provide for the needs of the population, agriculture and industry, power, and other spheres of the national economy and the effect of natural factors on internal water sources give rise to the need for a record of the country's total water potential and a study of changes in the state of individual stretches of water -- rivers, lakes, reservoirs. These are tasks for the Hydrometeorological Institute at the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Academy of Sciences. Its collective has carried out a series of studies concerning the planning of hydroelectric power stations, railroad construction, water supplies for the population, and so forth. The institute has researched the hydrodynamic state of the country's rivers and published a book titled "Albania's Hydrology."

The institute collective is currently working on around 50 topics in the hydrology sphere related to the solution of the problem of comprehensive exploitation of the country's water potential.

MOSCOW MEETING COMMEMORATES ALBANIAN POET

PM170836 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Society's Session"]

[Text] On 10 July in Moscow there was a session of the board of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society to mark the 55th anniversary of the death of (Andon Zako Chayupi), outstanding Albanian poet and publicist of the national revival period, who made a great contribution to the development of Albanian language and literature.

PRAVDA CITES NATTA PCI PLENUM REPORT

PM241552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Dictated by Necessity"]

[Text] Rome, 23 Jul — A report by A. Natta, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], has been delivered at the PCI Central Committee and Central Control Commission Plenum being held here. He stressed that the plenum participants must discuss the proposal to convene the 17th party congress in spring 1986. The need to convene the next congress, the Italian Communist leader said, is dictated by a range of political considerations, first and foremost the changes and innovations which have occurred or are currently taking place in our country's life and on the international scene. It is necessary to conduct a "critical, open, and in-depth analysis" of the Communist Party's policy, Italian reality, and the trends existing in the world and in Europe. The PCI secretary general dwelt in detail on the political situation in Italy in the light of the administrative elections held this year and the nationwide referendum on the government decree "on labor costs," which reveals certain errors and miscalculations on the part of the PCI. He criticized the government's economic policy, which is incapable of extricating the country from the acute crisis.

Touching on the international situation, the PCI secretary general made a high assessment of the Soviet Union's peace-loving course and assessed positively the temporary moratorium announced by the USSR on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles on its territory. The speaker expressed serious concern in connection with the development in the United States of the dangerous plans for waging "star wars." The main problem now, in his words, is the militarization of space. We, like other democratic forces, believe to be correct and reaffirm our criticism of the so-called U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative," which is leading to the violation of the Soviet-U.S. ABM treaty and opens up the prospect of a new spiral in the arms race.

In concluding the report A. Natta dwelt on internal party questions and stressed the "need for a new phase of renewal" in the party and for the "modernization of its working and functioning." He reaffirmed the PCI's adherence to the line of a "democratic alternative" aimed at achieving cooperation among all the country's democratic forces in running the state.

USSR-ITALIAN TRADE, COOPERATION REVIEWED

PM241025 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 Jul 85 p 5

[Article by S. Doronin: "Our Reliable Trading Partner"]

[Text] As a representative of the state sector, the energy company ENI and the Fiat automobile company, as a private firm, open the list of Italian enterprises which have acted as the initiators of large-scale economic cooperation between our countries. The list now includes Italian industrial giants like Finsider, Montedison, SNIA (Viscosa), and many others.

In all over 1,000 Italian firms, large, medium, and small, are now doing business with the Soviet Union. The volume of trade turnover between our countries is growing steadily and is being constantly enriched through new forms of economic and industrial cooperation. In 1984 it was R4.5 billion. Italy has now reached third place among the developed capitalist countries, after the FRG and Finland, in our country's foreign trade turnover.

Favorable opportunities for the development of Soviet-Italian trade and economic relations are determined by the fact that the USSR and Italian economies complement each other and do not act as competitors in the world foreign trade arena. Today cooperation encompasses key economic sectors like energy, machine tool building, chemistry, metallurgy, textile, footwear, food, pulp and paper, and many other industries. There are nine sectorial groups functioning within the framework of the mixed intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Among the new forms, large-scale agreements on a compensation basis and the creation of companies in Italy involving Soviet participation (Stanitaliana, ENITAL, Nafta-It, (Ruslenyo), Technicon, and others) which are making a marked contribution to the expansion of economic relations have given a good account of themselves

It is also indicative that the number of offices of Italian organizations which are most active in implementing trade and economic exchanges is constantly growing in the Soviet Union. They include ENI, Finsider, Montedison, Fiat, FATA, and the Credito Italiano, Banca Commerciale, and Banco di Roma banks.

Mention must also be made of the large part played by the Italian-Soviet chamber of commerce in setting up business contacts. In the slightly more than 20 years of its existence it has done a lot in the field of searching for new ways and forms of undertaking trade exchange and familiarizing the trading partners with the two countries' foreign trade potential. When the chamber was organized in 1964 it included 30 firms. Now 280 Italian companies and 73 Soviet organizations are members.

The results of Soviet-Italian economic cooperation would be even more impressive if the position of the Italian side were not affected by some self-seeking political strata. It is a case of the so-called "pause for reflection" declared by the Italian side on the question of the further development of Soviet-Italian economic ties. The "pause" has been expressed in the fact that Italy delayed for 2 years the signing of an agreement on additional deliveries of Soviet natural gas and began to be less active in the Soviet market. Practice has shown that these actions are harming Italy itself above all. Italian businessmen have drawn the appropriate conclusions.

In 1984, a whole series of actions was undertaken aimed at reviving Soviet-Italian cooperation and eliminating everything impeding its development. An agreement was signed on additional deliveries of Soviet gas. Several Italian ministers, leaders of major firms, and even the president of the Italian Federation of Industry and the chairman of Italy's National League of Cooperatives have visited the USSR. Several contracts have been concluded with major associations like ENI, Fiat, Fata, Ansaldo, and a number of medium and small firms and a new long-term program for intensifying Soviet-Italian economic, industrial, and technical cooperation for the period through 1990 has been signed, as have other important documents for the development of business ties between our countries.

This year has been marked by the conclusion of major new deals. A contract has been signed with the Cogolo company for the turnkey construction of three footwear and two leather factories and with the Danieli company for the construction of plants for the production of metallurgical industry articles. In April this year an agreement was signed with the Finsider company on deliveries of pipes and ferrous rolled metal to the USSR in 1986-1990. Talks are now under way on new agreements with a number of other Italian firms. An agreement has been signed on the further development of air communications between the USSR and Italy.

The recent 19th session of the mixed commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, which took place in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding, was evidence that Soviet-Italian cooperation is gathering momentum.

There is no need to emphasize that the successful development of trade and economic ties is also having a beneficial effect on the political climate. Despite differences in assessments and approaches on a number of important aspects of the world situation, the Soviet Union and Italy are seeking points of contact on important problems like the elimination of the threat of war, the restoration of detente, and the intensification of political dialogue between states with different social systems. During contacts between the two countries, emphasis is placed on readiness to promote the counterefforts of Eastern and Western states to ensure that tension in international relations recedes.

Trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Italy have now received new impetus and serve the cause of peace and the prosperity of the European peoples.

FRG MISSILE DEVELOPMENT SHOWS NUCLEAR AMBITIONS

LD241648 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 24 Jul 85

["Bonn's Nuclear Ambitions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Valeriy Vavilov

The Bundeswehr's nuclear-tipped Pershing 1a missile will be replaced with a more advanced weapon, the Pershing 1b, according to an official spokesman for West Germany's Defence Ministry.

The newspaper FRANKFURTER ALGEMEINE quotes him as saying that Bonn thus fulfils the commitment of the European NATO partners to prepare weapon systems for use of nuclear warheads.

What is this weapon system? The West German Air Force maintains two squadrons armed with 72 "obsplete" American-made Pershing 1a missiles which do not differ by their operational and technical characteristics from the West German-based missiles of the 56th Field Artillery Brigade of the U.S. Army (precisely these missiles in the American Army are now being replaced with Pershing 2 medium-range missiles designed to make a first nuclear strike, including at the Soviet Union).

The range of the new West German missile is up to 750 kilometres. It is capable of carrying a nuclear warhead with the TNT equivalent yield between 60 and 400 kilotons (the yield of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima was 12.5 kilotons) and hit targets with greater accuracy. Entire territories of Poland, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic fall within its range.

By starting the modernization of its missile force, at an astronomical cost of 1.8 billion marks, Bonn is making yet another adventurous step towards acquiring nuclear weapons, while ignoring the pledge not to accept from any one nuclear weapons or control over them, and not to produce and not to acquire them in any other way, which is contained, by the way, in the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. It is empty talk to claim that the Bundeswehr command has no right to dispose of nuclear warheads, the use of which is controlled by the Americans: The missiles can deliver not only conventional, but first of all nuclear weapons. The West German service personnel undoubtedly undergo training in handling nuclear devices. They in Bonn point out in this connection their "nuclear participation", demonstrating the readiness "to share with the partners all burdens and all risks" within the NATO framework. In this way the "deprived" (of nuclear weapons) country intends approaching the "nuclear button", seeking the "right to take part in decision-making" on using nuclear weapons.

The Pershing 1b is intended, according to NATO's concept, for making "selective nuclear strikes at targets deep inside enemy defences." This is one of the stages in the so-called "limited nuclear war" that would result in a global nuclear catastrophe.

CONSULTATIONS WITH TURKEY ON ARMS RACE IN SPACE

LD241426 Moscow TASS in English 1336 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Ankara July 24 TASS -- Soviet-Turkish consultations have been held here on problems of the prevention of an arms race in outer space and its termination of earth, consolidation of political and economic security and other questions of the agenda of the coming 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Taking part in the consultations were member of the Collegium of the USSR Foreign Ministry, Ambassador V.F. Petrovskiy, Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim of the USSR in Turkey A.A. Kadyrov, Deputy Foreign Minister of Turkey C. Keskin, Director of the Department of Internationalist Political Organizations of Turkey's Foreign Minister O. Aksoy.

BRITAIN OPPOSES ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST RSA

LD241545 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] London July 24 TASS -- Britain continues firmly opposing all economic sanctions against South Africa, according to British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe. Speaking before the Royal Commonwealth Society, he called instead on Pretoria to take bold steps to restore peace to Southern Africa and gradually dispense with the laws of apartheid. Howe's statement showed the true worth of London's formal condemnation of the system of apartheid.

As Howe was delivering his statement, there was a massive demonstration outisde the South African embassy in central London, sponsored by the anti-apartheid movement. The demonstrators demanded that the government adopt concrete economic and political measures against the racist regime.

COMMENTARY ASSESSES JEWISH UNDERGROUND TRIAL

TA241944 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1630 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The trial of the Jewish underground detainees has ended, but the issue in Israel remains quite open. After all, both the trial and the sentence were very revealing, and proved once again that the terrorists -- particularly the extremist settlers -- enjoy the support and backing of influential circles in the establishment. What did the underground detainees' trial prove? The court handed down a ridiculous sentence to the criminals who participated in attempts to assassinate the West Bank mayors. In fact, they were given prison terms that do not exceed those handed down by the Israeli courts to stonethrowers from the West Bank. Only three of the six terrorists who participated in the murder of the students in Hebron were given life sentences. The other accomplices in the murder were only tried for manslaughter, thanks to the plea bargain agreed to by the prosecution. Two terrorists have already left the prison gates, and many others will follow suit in approximately 6 months. Two have simply left Israel in order to escape trial, and no one stopped them.

Even the few months that most of the Jewish underground detainees will spend behind bars are more like a picnic than a prison term. On Saturdays and holidays, the detainees leave for home and the yeshiva students leave the prison cells every day to pursue their studies; they have televisions and video recorders in their cells; they enjoy unlimited visits by family and friends. In Israel, such prison terms are given only to the highly privileged. Even the people who were given a life sentence have no reason to be particularly worried, because after all even Minister Yitzhaq Shamir himself ceremoniously declared that they will soon be released. Likud faction head Hayim Kaufman raised a proposal at the Knesset to grant all the Jewish underground men clemency. The chairman of the Knesset Interior Affairs Committee, Dov Shilansky, also demanded that they be released. The extreme right is determined to apply pressure on President Herzog to force him to comply with the terrorists' requests for pardon.

The rightist forces, deriving encouragement from the fact that they had scored a success in defending some of the terrorist underground members, have launched a media incitement campaign in the army and throughout the country. Even a partial victory is important for them, because they want to be heard and respected, even feared, and make everyone understand that they have the upper hand and that the right is stronger than the democratic forces. The main reason for this is that such victories encourage members of the extreme right in the settlements in the conquered territories to carry out additional criminal acts against the Palestinian Arabs. In fact, the Jewish terrorists are serving as the spearhead for the extreme rightist parties, primarily in everything related to the consolidation of the conquest of the Arab territories. It is therefore only natural that in order to further encourage these pioneers, members of the extreme right who are in the Cabinet and in the Knesset are prepared to apply all sorts of pressure to the legal institutions. Now the extreme right has managed to empty the bill on the prevention of racist propaganda of any content -- and this, too, is merely another manifestation of the ruling circles' concern for the well-being of their terrorists, and an illustration of the protection and patronage accorded by the rightist parties to the fanatics. No wonder: Second only to the terrorists' proteges, they themselves preach terrorism in implementing their policy -- both vis-a-vis the Arab countries, and toward the Arabs in the conquered territories.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON IRANIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

NC231103 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] As you know, the visit to the Soviet Union by an Iranian economic delegation headed by 'Ali Naqi Khamushi, chairman of the Iranian Chamber of Commerce, Mines and Industries, has ended. Yevgeniy Pitrovranov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, stated his views on the Iranian delegation's visit to the Soviet Union in an interview with our correspondent.

Yevgeniy Pitovranov told our correspondent: The Iranian Chamber of Commerce, Mines and Industries delegation headed by the Chamber's chairman, Mr 'Ali Naqi Khamushi, has ended its visit to the Soviet Union. This delegation held a number of meetings in the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. We assess Iranian-Soviet trade and economic relations with our Iranian counterparts. We also discussed and studied prospects for the future expansion and consolidation of these relations, as well as the role that our chambers should play in assisting this needed process. It was stressed that existing economic and trade relations are not in line with the two countries' potential.

Trade in 1984 was nearly 485 million rubles. However, we remember years when trade was more than three times this amount. Of course, there were genuine reasons for this reduction. However, despite these reasons, we agreed with the Iranian delegation that new possibilties should be studied once again, that we should consider ways to exploit these possibilities, that both should put forth initiatives, and that Iran's Chamber of Commerce, Mines and Industries and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry should do everything possible to help consolidate cooperation.

The two delegations expressed the wish for relations between the two chambers to have a long-term basis. This could be achieved through an agreement between the two countries' chambers or by the resumption of the activities of the joint Iranian-Soviet chamber of commerce.

Yevgeniy Pitrovanov said in conclusion: Summing up the results of this visit, we can say that we were granted the opportunity to become better acquainted with one another and to exchange views on how affairs should be dealt with in the future. The two sides pointed out on several occasions the need to take all the necessary steps for Iran and the Soviet Union, two neighboring countries, to live in peace. It should be stated that there are certain complications in our relations. However, we believe that these complications should not prevent the consolidation of relations between our two countries. The two delegations concluded that these difficulties can be sorted out through logical talks and by seeking solutions that will enable us to (?overcome) these complications. This was the most important result of our talks and meetings with the Iranian economic delegation during its visit to the Soviet Union.

WEST POSES 'THREAT TO PEACE' IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD241536 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 24 Jul 85

["Murderers and Their Assistants" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Korochantsev writes:

The racist regime of the Republic of South Africa is going through an unprecedented crisis. Anti-apartheid actions have swept the whole country and involved all racial groups of the population. The protest movement is of a massive and organized character. The punitive forces ever more often meet with resistance. The protestors are demanding abolition of the apartheid system. Equality for 25 million African, "coloured" and people of Indian descent, release of all political prisoners.

In answer to there lawful demands, the Pretoria authorities imposed a state of emergency in 36 administrative areas of the Republic of South Africa, making recourse to purely fascist methods of suppression. More than a thousand people have been killed recently. Over the three days of the state of emergency, some 700 opponents of apartheid have been arrested, even according to the apparently understated official figures. The main target of the repressive measures if the legal United Democratic Front incorporated nearly 700 public organizations.

A hunt has been started for members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa.

The upsurge of the popular struggle for freedom, and the massacre staged by the racists have again shown for the whole world to see who support the cause of the oppressed masses of South Africa and who cling tenaciously to the criminal apartheid regime for the sake of the selfish "military strategic interests". Washington's assistance to the facists is the main cause behind the toughening of repressions in the Republic of South Africa. The policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria proclaimed by President Reagan is described in Africa as a "policy of constructive encouragement of the apartheid regime". The White House grumbled for the sake of decency against its racist friends, but at the same time expressed "understanding" of the emergency measures taken by it. It has again openly reaffirmed its intention to strengthen the alliance with Pretoria and prevent the imposition of sanctions against it. Washington's encouragement of the racists is also the reason behind the restrained reaction in the other Western powers against the massacre in the Republic of South Africa.

Those who are hysterically clamouring about "human rights", have confined themselves to merely reprimanding the murderers. They are firing blank shots at apartheid, as the Paris "LIBERATION" pointed out. None of them, certainly, has even mentioned sanctions. Moreover all of them object against them. The leaders of the imperialist powers do not conceal that they are quite satisfied with the apartheid regime. Sanctions against South Africa, the U.S. CBS television company admits, do not suit the book of the United States, which invested there fifteen billion dollars. British business would suffer big losses from a rupture of relations with the Repbulic of South Africa, complains British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe. The sum total of British investments in the Republic of South Africa is 12 billion pounds sterling.

Considering all that, many Western observers predict even broader interference of the USA and its NATO allies in the affairs of South Africa on the side of the racists. The course of actions by the West aggravates the tragedy of the non-white population of the Republic of South Africa and increase the threat to peace in southern Africa.

UNITED STATES LINKED WITH RSA EMERGENCY

MB240604 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Vladislav Chernukha commentary]

[Text] The reports received so far indicate that despite the South African Government's declaration of a state of emergency in 36 magisterial districts in South Africa, the campaign for the destruction of apartheid continues unabated. The continuation of this campaign shows beyond any doubt that the apartheid regime is in a quandary, so says our commentator, Vladislav Chernukha:

In the past 10 months, according to government-supplied statistics which tend to understate the figures, nearly 575 opponents of apartheid have been killed; an additional 1,600 have been injured; and more than 10,000 are languishing behind prison bars. The opponents of apartheid are so relentless in their efforts that the use of fiercely overarmed SAP and SADF forces to intimidate them has proved ineffective. In the face of such a situation, the security forces today were given additional powers: they are allowed to arbitrarily arrest and detain anyone suspected of wrong-doing. The period of detention is indefinite.

Dr Beyers Naude, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches [SACC], says that the government's decision to resort to such extreme measures shows quite clearly that the Pretoria government is beginning to see the light: suppression of dissenters does not pay any useful dividends. In spite of the fact that it is now very clear that the main cause for the unrest in South Africa is the campaign to do away with apartheid, President Botha in his speech vowed that the apartheid regime was blameless in this situation and that whatever was happening in South Africa was caused by irresponsible elements requiring sterner action by the authorities. At first, the U.S. Government in Washington reacted with comments backing Botha's view.

Upon receiving additional factual reports on the South African unrest, the Washington government reacted by pretending to be very much troubled by the events occurring in South Africa. The U.S. Government does not regard the persecution of the opponents of apartheid as a felonious crime. The guilty Pretoria government is being given protection and encouragement by the U.S. Government by what is termed constructive engagement in the economic and other special sectors. In the UN Security Council, the United States is constantly vetoing resolutions aimed at imposing a total economic boycott on South Africa.

The United States actions are backed by the majority of Western countries. Recently, the British minister responsible for foreign affairs, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, refused to bow to the demands of antiapartheid elements in Britain, who were demanding that the British ambassador to South Africa be recalled from Pretoria to show Britain's disapproval of the South African Government's repressive measures. The recently ended OAU summit meeting of African leaders in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, observed that the Western countries are adamant in strengthening and deepening their economic ties with South Africa, a practice that accelerates the growth of the material strength of the apartheid regime and also makes further repression an easy task with regard to the internal situation in South Africa and the destabilization policies carried on by South Africa against neighboring independent African countries.

PRAVDA ARTICLE MARKS NICARAGUAN ANNIVERSARY

PM240921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[V. Listov dispatch: "Years of Labor and Struggle: Today Nicaragua is Marking the 6th Anniversary of the Sandinist Revolution's Victory"]

[Excerpts] Today the Nicaraguan people are rightly proud of their achievements in building the new society and in creating an essentially new way of life. The Sandinist revolution fully restored Nicaraguans' political and social rights, revived their sense of patriotism and national dignity, and raised them to a new and higher level. New political parties, trade unions, women's, youth, and other social organizations, the majority of which take democratic stances and firmly defend the people's interests, have arisen and are operating in a country once "renowned" for the most brutal terror against progressive forces.

During the years of people's power Nicaragua, once considered virtually the most backward country in the region, has moved along the path of socioeconomic progress. The country is implementing a democratic agrarian reform and has created hundreds of peasant cooperatives and state farms which are operating successfully on land appropriated from local landowners and foreign companies. By means of nationalization a state industrial sector has been created and is becoming stronger. The large-scale construction of housing and socioconsumer and cultural facilities has begun. The illiteracy rate has been sharply reduced and a public health care program is being implemented. All this meets the people's interests.

Last November's general elections were an important step in building the new, democratic society. It is typical that even when the election campaign was over, Washington did not abandon hope that its agents would still manage to dislodge the Sandinist revolution from its chosen path. But the elections took place and Washington began accusing the Sandinists of violating human rights, democratic freedoms, and so forth. The cause of this metamorphosis is obvious: the elections themselves and the result in particular demonstrated the consolidation of people's power and the establishment of a new, improved state system and democracy.

The process of democratizing state institutions was completed 10 January this year with the advent of power of Daniel Ortega, the country's president, and the convening of the national assembly with 96 deputies representing 7 political parties, including the opposition.

The White House demagogically campaigns for pluralism but stubbornly refuses to "notice" it in present-day Nicaragua. It is no coincidence whatsoever that the elections marked the point when the aggressive U.S. policy toward Nicaragua became particularly malicious and slanderous in character and when the subversion, provocation, blackmail, and bandit raids by the "Contras" were intensified.

In the Nicaraguan people's lives the past years have been ones not only of persistent labor but also of selfless defense of the revolution's gains. During this period the world has repeatedly seen for itself that the main source of the revolution's strength lies in its indissoluble link with the people and in the broad support which the vast majority of Nicaraguans give to the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], its program, and its leaders.

The revolution set in motion forces which were latent within the people. Ordinary workers took power into their own hands, and that is what most alarms Washington's protectors of puppet dictators and all those "Caribbean Mussolinis." It alarms them because the Nicaraguan people are consciously taking part in radical socioeconomic and political transformations and in building a new life and are consciously making sacrifices and suffering deprivations for the motherland's bright future. Their example is instructive and at the same time infectious and worthy of imitation by the peoples of other countries in the region. Here and here alone lie the roots of Washington's class hatred for the Sandinist revolution and of its slanderous fabrications that the latter contains a "Communist threat."

The successes of the people's revolution and the new system and the staunchness and selflessness of Nicaraguan patriots are arousing impotent wrath in Washington, which is flinging more and more new gangs of mercenaries into the fray. The Nicaraguans hardly even have time to partially heal one wound caused by bandit raids on peasant cooperatives than they suffer new harm from bandits who blow up oil depots, storage facilities, and bridges and commit acts of sabotage, arson, and murder. The U.S. Administration does not even hide the fact that the U.S. special services are using all means in the vile undeclared war against Nicaragua to undermine the foundations of people's power, destabilize the domestic political situation, and ultimately overthrow the democratic system and eliminate the Sandinist revolution's gains.

The policy of state terrorism pursued by Washington is causing the Nicaraguan people indescribable suffering and colossal material harm. Over 8,000 Nicaraguans, including women, old people, and children, have been victims of "contra" bandit raids, shootings, and sabotage. Losses in the economic sphere run into hundreds of millions of dollars. Even within U.S. ruling spheres certain circles are calling the White House's aggressive course immoral and are demanding that it be changed. It is condemned by peoples and governments of Latin America as well as by many of America's NATO allies. Day-by-day there is growing international solidarity with Sandino's motherland, which is defending its right to political self-determination and economic independence.

The Nicaraguan people seek peaceful creative labor, and their government constantly shows good will as regards a peaceful settlement of the explosive situation in Central America and peace talks with the United States, whose actions are the main source of tension around Nicaragua and throughout the region. It is concern to normalize the situation that has dictated the Nicaraguan Government's repeatedly expressed readiness to sign the "Peace Act" drafted by the Contadora Group.

However, Nicaraguans have not forgotten the awesome danger hanging over their motherland. They have not put down their weapons and are defending their motherland against the imperialist interventionists and their hirelings. News agency and television reports from Nicaragua recently painted a picture of political development. The Nicaraguan people are now gripped by a single patriotic upsurge.

Augusto Cesar Sandino used to end his letters and manifestos with the slogan "Motherland and Liberty!" As the "General of the free people" he emphasized in one of his letters, this slogan "establishes the idea of a free motherland among the people." On 19 July 1979 Sandino's dream became reality — the Nicaraguan people won back their motherland from the pro-U.S. tyranny and freed it, and they are ready to defend that freedom.

ORTEGA CITED ON CONTADORA GROUP RESOLUTION

LD250824 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Managua, July 25 TASS — TASS correspondent Sergey Gorbunov reporting:

The United States has suffered a new setback in its attempts to split the unity of Latin American countries which are opposed to the aggressive, militarist policy of the United States in Central America and favor a negotiated settlement of the regional conflict, said Daniel Ortega, a member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, president of Nicaragua. At a meeting with newsmen, he took note of major importance of the Contadora Group's resolution urging the United States to resume U.S. disrupted bilateral talks with Nicaragua at Manzanillo.

The realization of the decisions passed by the recent meeting of the Contadora Group will make it possible to achieve a breakthrough in the process of peaceful settlement in Central America, said Victor Hugo Tinoco, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua. The main obstacle blocking this way is Washington's policy, for it can yet another time boycott the efforts of the Contadora Group.

According to the Ministry of Defense of Nicaragua, one of the CIA-payrolled terrorist bands opened fire from submachine guns and grenade launchers at a passenger ship on the Escondido River in Selaya Department, Nicaragua. One person was killed and 17 wounded in that barbaric act. Soldiers of the Sandinist People's Army repelled the attack of the Somozists and enabled the crew to take the ship from under the fire.

A group of people from the United States and Western European countries who, alongside Nicaraguan passengers, had come under the bandit attack aboard the ship on the Escondido River strongly protested against that fresh CIA terrorist act. A statement circulated by them here stressed that the Reagan administration was directly responsible for the crimes of Somozist thugs.

PANAMA CANAL, POLITICAL PROBLEMS VIEWED

PM241209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by own correspondent V. Spasskiy: "Panama: Knot of Problems"]

[Excerpts] Panama-Caracas — On 1 October 1979 the tricolor flag of the Republic of Panama was finally hoisted at the Pacific entrance to the canal, on Mount Ancon, where the U.S. flag had fluttered for 75 years. Under agreements which have entered into force, Panama has in part restored its sovereignty over the canal zone, which has begun to be administered by a joint commission. Before the year 2000 the republic is to regain its territorial integrity in full. Already 70 percent of the territory along the canal, once seized by the United States, and a number of ports and islands have passed into the Panamanians' control.

Today anyone who wants can calmly enter the zone without fear of being challenged by U.S. military patrols. Only the signs and boards remaining at the roadsides with all kinds of strict warnings in English remind you that this territory only recently, belonged to the United States.

There is no doubt that important changes have taken place in the Canal Zone since 1979. Nonetheless the Panamanian people's struggle for the restoration of full sovereignty over the zone is far from ended. Using the amendments imposed by Washington on Panama during the U.S. Congress' ratification of the treaties on the canal, even now the United States is trying at any price to preserve its military presence here and its privileges and is delaying and sabotaging the agreements' fulfillment.

We talked about this with Panamanian Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Kabrera. "Questions connected with the gradual transfer of the canal's administration to the Panamanian authorities and the restoration of full sovereignty over the adjacent zone," he said, "are problems of paramount political importance for the republic. They affect our people's sense of national dignity. That is why all Panamanians were so anguished by the United States' unilateral attempts to interpret the 1979 treaty's provisions in its own way."

"For instance," J.M. Kabrera continued, "We cannot agree with the fact that the commission for the administration of the canal is regarded by the U.S. side as an organ of the U.S. federal government which must be subordinated to the instructions of that country's defense department. Nor can we be satisfied by the principle imposed by the United States for voting in the canal commission's leading council (it includes five Americans and four Panamanians).

During the crisis over the Falklands (Malvinas) it was this system which allowed the leading council, without considering the Panamanian Government's opinion, to adopt the decision, on instructions from Washington, to grant the British Navy the right to priority navigation through the canal. Nor is the United States in any hurry to abolish the 14 military bases in the Canal Zone. However, whatever the ploys to which the U.S. Government may resort, the people of Panama are fully determined to seek to ensure that by the year 2000 not a single U.S. soldier remains on Panamanian soil. The closure of the 'Americas' school, which for a long time had acted as the major U.S. military training center in Latin America, on 1 October 1984 can serve as proof of that. The school has now been completely transferred to the control of the national defense forces."

The socioeconomic difficulties which the country is experiencing are now being compounded by the no less complex problems of a domestic political nature. The government of President Ardito-Barletta, who won last year's elections, has found itself caught between a rock and a hard spot. On the one hand the IMF, with the support of the local oligarchy, is demanding that the new government take draconian steps in the country aimed against the interests of the broad working strata and shifting onto their shoulders the brunt of the crisis Panama is experiencing. On the other hand, the extreme right-wing bourgeois opposition, reluctant to come to terms with its defeat at the elections, is actively trying to exploit, for the purposes of political struggle, the population's dissatisfaction with the deterioration of its position.

When I was in Panama, I frequently heard the opinion that the United States is most interested in maintaining the unstable situation in the country. The calculation here is very simple. The precarious position of the new government and the intensification of economic and financial dependence on the United States should, according to White House calculations, help keep Panama within the orbit of U.S. influence.

SHCHERBITSKIY 16 JUL REPORT AT UKRAINIAN PARTY PLENUM

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[Unattributed report on report delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 16 July plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades: The entire work of the party and the efforts of the Soviet people have now been concentrated on implementing the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum decisions and on preparing for the 27th routine CPSU Congress.

Topical questions concerning state and public life were examined at the 1 July routine plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and at the third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th Convocation. The plenum and session decisions were aimed at further improving the activity of the soviets of people's deputies, and at bolstering party influence in all sectors of state, economic, and sociocultural construction.

An important role in further invigorating the party's multiform work was played by the conference held in the CPSU Central Committee to thoroughly discuss tasks for accelerating scientific-technological progress. As is known, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the results of the conference. In its decision, the Central Committee noted that the switchover of the economy to the tracks of intensification and the wide-scale application of the achievements of scientific-technological progress should become a matter of nation- and party-wide importance, the core of organizational, political, and economic work at all levels.

We must act vigorously, without wasting time. This idea was particularly emphasized by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, during his visit to our republic, in his conversations with the working people, at the republic's party organization aktivs meeting, and at the meeting with the metallurgists of the G.I. Petrovskiy plant. These remarks, which are programmatic for the republic's Communists and working people, showed the impressive successes achieved by the Ukraine's people in economic and cultural construction owing to the consistent pursuit of our party's Leninist line and to the constant attention and assistance of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the same time, on the basis of a profound analysis, long-term tasks were set for the reinforced intensification of the national economy and for further improvements in organizational and political work.

The theses and conclusions set forth by M.S. Gorbachev at the conference in the CPSU Central Committee, at the Central Committee plenums, at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, as well as in Kiev and Dnepropetrovsk are of great mobilizing importance.

The principled evaluations of the recent developments in the world arena, made by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, met with particular interest of the working people and had a very wide international response.

The numerous responses are evidence that the Soviet Ukraine's Communists and people fully support our party's domestic and foreign policy, the purposeful line aimed at hastening the pace of the country's socioeconomic development in order to further raise the peoples' prosperity and to consolidate our state's economic and defense potential.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued by pointing out that the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Council of Ministers had worked out a concrete program of measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee directives drawn up at the conference on problems concerning the acceleration of scientific-technological progress.

The planned measures have also taken into account the recommendations and remarks made by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev during his visit to the Ukraine. Similar programs of measures have also been drawn up in the field.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy tackled the basic lines of the work which is to be carried out to accomplish the tasks set.

I.

The experience accumulated by our party in organizing the masses for achieving the goals set is great and of transcendent importance. This importance has to be very useful now when we set about practically accomplishing qualitatively new tasks.

There is the need, V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, to shift the center of gravity from new construction to the reconstruction and technical reequipment of production, from increasing the extraction of resources to saving them by all means, and from the traditional practice of increasing volumes to a better utilization of the existing potential and a better quality of production.

Scientific-technological progress is to be accelerated on the entire front, consistently and persistently, without any vacillation. /"Real practical things,"/ Comrade M.S. Gorbachev told the Dnepropetrovsk metallurgists, /"must not be drowned in loud declarations about the correctness of the planned steps."/

One may quote many examples of a concrete and businesslike attitude toward the implementation of the tasks set at the conference in the CPSU Central Committee.

The collective of the V.I. Lenin Machine Building Plant in Novokramatorsk has resolved to modernize in the 12th 5-year period 11 old rolling mills. This will make it possible to increase, without big capital outlays, the annual output of rolled stock by 3.5 million tons and to save for the country's national economy about R80 million.

The comprehensive program worked out in Kharkov Oblast to raise the technical level and improve the quality of production will enable the oblast toward the end of the coming 5-year period to bring at least 85 percent of its major kinds of machine building production to the best world and Soviet standards.

Good and well-founded plans have been worked out by many collectives in Kiev city, in Dnepropetrovsk, Lvov, Odessa, Cherkassy, Chernovtsy, and other oblasts.

At the same time, an unjustified sluggishness was permitted here and there. It turned out that leaders of a number of enterprises and party officials in some cities of Voroshilovgrad, Volyn, and Kherson Oblasts were waiting for some additional instructions and directions from above.

/The drafting of the main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in the 12th 5-year period and the period up to the year 2000, and of the 1986 plan is nearing completion./

/This is why it is highly important for each enterprise and association, each branch and oblast to define more precisely its tasks for scientific-technological progress and to take full account of the existing reserves in order to hasten the pace of growth and not only to meet the planned targets, but also to exceed them.

The most earnest attention is to be paid to Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's remark concerning the need to ensure higher rates in increasing the productivity of communal labor in the republic./ Industry and agriculture fall short of the current 5-year targets set for this important index. In particular, the shortfall is substantial in ferrous metallurgy and the light industry. And in a number of branches, primarily in the power industry and at many enterprises in Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zaporozhye, and some other oblasts, average wages are increasing faster than labor productivity. The fact that the share of manual work is still not shrinking quickly enough is mainly responsible for this. The level of mechanization is obviously insufficient even in machine construction.

The measures put forward for examination at the present plenum envisage that, on the basis of the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production, the pace of reducing the outlays of manual labor should be speeded up in the 12th 5-year period 2-3 times and that at least 1.5-2 million workers should be freed in this way. And this is feasible. Calculations show that approximately one-third of workers engaged in manual auxiliary operations can be freed simply by organizational measures and by certifying workplaces. Particular attention is to be paid to the mechanization of production processes and to improvements in working conditions in sectors engaging women.

We must not accept the fact that many enterprises exceed the ceiling set for their payrolls, and that the labor norm setting is not at due level everywhere. Full use is also to be made in raising productivity of levers as effective as the brigade form of labor organization, cost accountancy, and collective contracting.

Of course, V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, attention must also not be slackened to the consolidation of labor discipline, good organization, and order in production. Any manifestations of negligence, laxity, and carelessness must be resolutely nipped in the bud.

Unfortunately, we are still a long way from acting along this line. Losses in worktime are still big at a number of enterprises under the Ukrainian Ministries of the Construction Materials Industry and of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, in Kiev and in the Crimean, Khmelnitskiy, and Cherkassy Oblasts. The level of labor discipline leaves much to be desired at some enterprises under the Ukrainian Ministry of the Coal Industry, in Donetsk, Voroshilovgrad, and Odessa Oblasts. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee calls on the leaders of the appropriate ministries, obkoms, and oblispolkoms to put these matters in proper order.

Of course, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, /the only way to sharply raise labor productivity is to qualitatively improve the technical base of the national economy./ This is why it is important now to draft the 12th 5-Year Plan for the republic as a whole in such a way as to speed up by 2-3 times the pace of withdrawing obsolete fixed assets from exploitation and replacing them with highly productive modern equipment. As it was emphasized at the conference in the CPSU Central Committee, for this purpose we need to increase the share of funds intended for the technical reequipment and reconstruction of production at least to 50 percent of the general volume of capital investments, and in individual branches even more.

The experience of many enterprises, including the Southern Ore Mining and Enriching Combine, the Lepse plant in Kiev, and V.I. Lenin Lathe Building Production Association in Odessa, and others, attests to the high effectiveness of this practice.

We will also have to restrict in a substantial way the development of individual branches in favor of those that are crucial for scientific-technical progress. And above all it is essential to give up the idea of creating new facilities wherever the existing ones do not run at full capacity or can be rebuilt without many outlays.

In connection with this, all branches are expected to carefully examine the technical conditions of their fixed assets, and to draw up a long-term program for production reconstruction at every enterprise and association. In each case, reconstruction should increase production substantially, and not just by a fraction of 1 percent. This is precisely the point from which planning agencies, ministerial and enterprise leaders, and above all planners have to proceed. Reconstruction that does not promise a substantial increase is equivalent to squandering state funds.

The CPSU Central Committee emphasized in its decision that, to accomplish tasks for the technical reequipment of the national economy, it was necessary above all to give priority to the development of machine building and to raise its technical level. The republic's Gosplan, along with the appropriate USSR ministries, is expected to encourage and enable machine building plants to produce additional modern equipment for their own needs.

It is also important to more rapidly replace power equipment operating beyond its fixed time limits, while keeping in mind the fact that power machine building develops in the republic at high rates. In the immediate future we must blueprint and put into production standardized machines and aggregates with improved technical characteristics.

Immediate steps are also to be taken to improve the structure of steel smelting production, and to step up at priority rates the production of effective kinds of steel, especially low-alloy metal, economical rolled stock, and pipes with protective coating. By this practice we are expected to save at least 2 million tons of metal in the next 5-year period.

In the coal industry, the paramount task is to improve the technical conditions of the existing mines, to comprehensively mechanize and automate production processes, and to develop and adopt in practice unmanned coal mining. In the current 5-year period, large sums have already been spent on the technical reequipment and reconstruction of the branch, but thus far they have not produced due returns. The lack of highly productive and reliable complexes for the extraction of coal and rocks is one of the major causes of this abnormal situation. Branch and academic institutes, as well as enterprises building coal mining machines are expected to take intensive pains to accomplish this important task.

As far as the development of the light and the food industries is concerned, a note is to be taken of the inertia prevailing among the leaders of those ministries, and of the unsatisfactory work performed by engineering services at many enterprises. Undoubtedly, in these branches too, there are positive examples of the adoption of new equipment and advanced technologies. The experience of such enterprises is to be widely spread.

To accomplish all the tasks connected with increasing the effectiveness of communal production, V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, it is essential to substantially/ raise the technical level and improve the quality of production./ It is no secret that at present this is one of our weak spots.

The solution of the problem largely depends on the expanded output of progressive and basically new construction materials and on chemical production. But the enterprises of the Ukrainian Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy fell short of the plan by large amounts of cold rolled and low-alloy steel and of thermally strengthed rolled stock. Also, the quality of some garments, footwear, television receivers, recorders, refrigerators, and other goods that are much in demand does not meet the growing needs. Stocks of so-called "unpopular" goods accumulated in trade are significant.

The republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan, ministries, and departments are expected to have a look at the work of enterprises supplying substandard production, particularly of those whose products bear no state quality marks, and to take the most effective steps. The departments of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and local party bodies must keep the work on improvements in production quality under their constant control.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy then touched upon problems concerning the 'economy of resources./ The calculations made by the republic's Gosplan show that, by applying resource-saving technologies and other measures in the coming 5-year period, it is possible to reduce material consumption in production by a value of R4.5 billion.

What specifically do we have in view for this purpose?

/Point one,/ it is essential to draw up and to implement a package of measures to save sufficient fuel, raw and other materials to cover 75-80 percent of the increase in their national economic needs.

/Point two,/ it is essential to expand by all means the production of advanced construction materials that are substitutes for metal: synthetic resins and plastic materials, fiberglass, ceramics and metal ceramics, pressed boards, and others.

/Point three,/ in the 12th 5-year period there is a real chance to ensure the entire increase in machine building production without increasing the consumption of rolled ferrous stock. In this way, we would save about 5 million tons. This will be facilitated by enterprises created in the system of the Ukrainian State Committee for Material and Technical Supply to supply metal goods prepared in advance for application. The speaker noted the initiative and persistent work performed in this direction by the republic's State Committee for Material and Technical Supply and by P.I. Mostovoy, its chairman, personally.

The national economy can profit a great deal by applying in production secondary raw materials, as well as by comprehensively processing and utilizing mineral resources extracted in the republic.

/But what matters most,/ V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, /is to clearly determine what economic reserves will be found and how will they be utilized in each branch, at each enterprise and project, at each kolkhoz and sovkhoz./

It is also essential everywhere to /substantially increase returns from the production potential created./ This applies literally to all economic branches.

To meet the needs of national economic branches for new highly productive equipment, it is necessary to make full use of the capacities of every machine building enterprise, above all by raising the shift intensity factor of machine tools with programmed control and of unique technological equipment.

It is important to apply more widely the new progressive methods and technologies of operating oil and gas deposits and, by increasing the extraction factor, to step up the output of petroleum and condensate in the 12th 5-year period.

The problem of raising the utilization effectiveness of the material-technical base is highly topical for the /agro-industrial complex,/ particularly for its agrarian sector. The examination by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee of this problem in Zaporozhye Oblast showed that the situation there was evidently unsatisfactory because the oblast's overall agricultural production in recent years had shrunk, notwithstanding the significantly increased production potential. Appropriate measures should also be taken in Odessa, Khmelnitskiy, Ternopol, and Chernigov Oblasts which have failed in the current 5-year period to see to it that agricultural production grows.

In order to significantly remedy the situation, it is essential to concentrate the allocated resources on the most important directions in which the effectiveness of agriculture is growing. Appropriate conclusions are to be drawn from the critical remarks made by M.S. Gorbachev at the meeting of the republic's aktivs with regard to the growing stability of grain farming.

The speaker analyzed in detail the possibilities of increasing grain production, including by making effective use of clean fallows, of lands after peas and perennial grasses, and of irrigated lands. These possibilities are still a long way from having been fully used.

Many leaders and specialists explain the low yields by "poor weather conditions." But since the unfavorable weather conditions have been recurring almost every year, they must not be considered as exceptional. There can only be one solution: to learn to work effectively even under such conditions.

In the republic there are many kolkhozes and sovkhozes which, by making full use of scientific and technical achievements, obtain stable and high yields under any weather conditions. Unfortunately, side by side with them there are quite a few farms at which, because of the inefficient farming, neither fertilizers, modern equipment, nor technology can produce proper returns. And they pull down rayons, oblasts, and the republic as a whole. /To raise the stability of grain growing,/ V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, /is our duty, is a matter of honor for the republic's party organization./

The expanded application of intensive technologies should be the main direction in this work. Provisions have been made for the next year to cultivate more than half of the republic's wheat, all the corn and rice, and a significant part of the millet using intensive technology. The best varieties, fertilizers, and pesticides, intended for programmed yields, must be used. Technical and other resources are to be concentrated on rayons and farms likely to ensure the largest returns, a real and ponderable increase in grain yields, and full compensation for all additional outlays.

In a word, the speaker continued, rural workers are bound to organize the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee directives in a businesslike way, and to see to it that the final results are high and grain production is guaranteed.

Personally responsible for this are ministers, leaders of oblast agroindustrial assoications, raykom first secretaries, and rayispolkom chairmen. It is also essential to pay purposeful attention to each lagging farm in order to pull it up at least to the medium level.

As was noted at the recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, /local possibilities and reserves are to be mobilized. Significantly more is to be done to implement the food program and to better provide the population with foodstuffs./

Many from among those present here, the speaker continued, will remember /what M.S. Gorbachev emphasized at the republic's aktivs meeting: if the situation in capital construction does not cardinally change, we will not succeed in accelerating scientific-technical progress./

We must not only concentrate resources on the key directions of economic development and reconstruct the production potential which is in operation. It is highly important in this respect to take effective measures in order to improve the quality of planning, to hasten construction, as well as to more rapidly attain the planned indexes at enterprises and production units which resume operations following their modernization.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has requested the republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan to take stock of facilities under construction, to evaluate the degree of their readiness, and to determine which projects have to be built more rapidly, and which ones can wait. All that must be done efficiently so that the plans for 1986 and for the 12th 5-year period can be compiled according to the CPSU Central Committee requirements concerning the distribution and effective utilization of capital investments.

It is also important to implement the program worked out for developing a modern production base for contracting organizations and construction materials enterprises.

As is known, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has examined the issue of further developing new methods of management and of boosting their influence on accelerating scientific-technical progress. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers has determined guidelines for improving the economic mechanism and has expanded the list of ministries that have to switch over to new management conditions early in 1986. The republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan are expected to carefully consider and to organize training for leading cadres in ministries, departments, associations and enterprises so that next year they be ready to work in the new way. When implemented, the planned measures will undoubtedly produce a palpable national economic effect.

II

To switch over the economy to the tracks of intensive development, science must take a more resolute turn toward the needs of communal production, and production must turn toward science. The experience accumulated in the republic in integrating science with production and the improvements in control over this process have been positively assessed at the conference in the CPSU Central Committee and during the visit paid by M.S. Gorbachev to the Ukraine.

The economic effect of the papers worked out by Ukrainian scientists and adopted in the country's national economy has exceeded R3 billion annually. Nonetheless, the great possibilities of scientific potential are still a long way from having been fully utilized.

Returns from many institutes — both from the academic and particularly the branch ones, as well as from the collectives of higher educational institutions -- are still insufficient.

As was emphasized at the conference in the CPSU Central Committee, paramount importance has to be given to the/development of fundamental research and to its strengthened technical purposefulness./ Scientists are called upon to increase pratical returns from research in the field of microelectronics, laser equipment, the means of automation, computing, and robot equipment. Increasingly important for the national economy are works dealing with biotechnology, genetic engineering, high energy chemistry, and pharmaceutical chemistry. It is also necessary to more rapidly apply non-standard sources of energy, develop promising construction materials and fundamentally new technological processes, above all waste-free and low-waste technologies.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy quoted an example. Only some useful substances are being extracted from the unique Sivash deposit of chemical raw materials. The other substances, badly needed for the production of goods in short supply, are being irrevocably wasted in industrial sewage. At the same time, the republic imports large amounts of the same raw materials every year. This issue deserves attention on the part of scientists, the Gosplan, and the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

Proceeding form the present requirements, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Presidium is expected to have a look at the activity of the Gas Institute (with Comrade V.F. Kopytov as director), the High-Molecular Compounds Institute (under Comrade Yu.S. Lipatov) and the Plant Physiology Institute (under Comrade D.M. Grodzinskiy), whose contribution to creating theoretical foundations and developing practical and fundamentally new technologies has been obviously poor.

It is important and topical to /develop experimental production units within scientific institutions and to provide them with modern machines and equipment./ In this respect, it is essential to significantly tighten links between institutes and the appropriate ministries, and to see to it that the plans for capital construction at these important projects are fulfilled.

Much attention has to be paid to the sector of science located at /higher eductional institutions./ About 50 percent of all scientists have been engaged at this sector, but returns from amny of them are very insufficient. In particular, substantial improvements are needed in the matter of the organization of scientific research at higher educational institutions in the field of cost accountancy.

Links between higher educational institutions and academic institutes are also to be tightened. This is highly important for accomplishing the task set by the CPSU Central Committee: to double, as a minimum, returns from science pursued at higher educational institutions.

The unsatisfactory situation prevailing at some /branch scientific research institutes/ has been discussed repeatedly, V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out. But things are not improving quickly enough, while ministerial and departmental leaders, as well as local party committees, are not taking proper measures.

It is also known that serious damage to production is being caused by shortcomings in the activity of /planning and technological organizations./ The USSR Council of Ministers has determined measures to improve planning and estimates.

The Ukrainian Gosplan, ministries, departments, and leaders of planning, designing, and technological organizations are expected to organize their businesslike implementation.

Agricultural science is very indebted to rural workers. In particular, the republic's breeders are losing their positions. Speaking frankly, peace and quiet in agricultural science have not been disturbed even now. The situation in this important sector has to be thoroughly examined in the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, and urgent steps have to be taken. Party organs are expected to reinforce the leadership of collectives which have been marking time for years. And these decisions must not be postponed.

Serious improvements are needed in the 'mechanism of practically applying scientific-technical achievements. Both the Soviet and foreign experience shows that in this field there must be an appropriate system. We must not only prepare technical innovations for their application and provide appropriate conditions in production. Keeping in mind the increased importance of the human factor, we must also organize training opportunities for people who are expected to operate the new equipment.

/It is up to scientists and production workers to do their utmost to turn the Ukraine, as M.S. Gorbachev said, into an authentic testing area showing how scientific achievements are to be used and how in practice they are to be closely related to production./ And the formation of engineering centers within the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences is a way to handle this issue.

THe Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee November 1984 Plenum has set the target: At the end of the 12th 5-year period, to raise the annual economic effect of scientific achievements 50 percent and to bring it to R4.5-5 billion, as well to save R/.8-2 billion annually by applying inventions and innovations. These tasks have been distributed among the republic's branches and oblasts. Having achieved the targets set, the republic's scientists and innovators will make their worthy contribution toward accomplishing the tasks set by the party.

III

To implement the extensive program for accelerating scientific-technical progress, it is essential to /profoundly reform planning and management./ The basic guidelines for this work have been fixed by the CPSU Central Committee. The point is above all to improve centralized control over the economy. Moreover, provisions have been made for expanding the economic independence and for increasing the responsibility of associations and enterprises. And last but not least, more active use is to be made of the most elastic forms and methods of control, forms and methods based on cost accountancy and commodity-money relations, and on the entire range of economic levers and incentives.

The speaker noted that in recent times -- and particularly after the 1982 meeting of the republic's party and economic aktivs and the April 1983 plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee --a great deal had been done in the republic to improve control over scientific-technical progress.

The role of party committees was boosted, in particular, by the formation of councils for promoting scientific-technical progress. Also, public reviews of scientific and technical achievements applied in production have proved to be useful in the republic. New forms of integrating science and production have emerged. Further development has been given to the special purpose and programmatic method of control.

The success of our work in the next 5-year period, V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, will be determined to a large extent by the way we shape and, what matters most, implement the republic's scientific-technical programs/ (the power complex, the metal, the material consumption, the labor, the agricultural complex, and the transport), the biotechnology program, as well as the appropriate branch and regional programs. We must see to it that there is unity of purpose among the programs at all levels, and that they are rightly linked among themselves both vertically and horizontally. The targets set under the programs should be maximally taken into account in the state plans for economic and social development, as well as the plans of ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises.

It is in the interest of the matter to increase the role of the Gosplan in coordinating the work caried out to accelerate scientific-technical progress. The way it has coped with the task thus far was poor.

In the plans for economic and social development, practically no provisions have been made for applying the most up-to-date achievements of science and technology on a large scale; this in its turn may adversely affect the pace of increasing production and labor productivity. Thus the growth rates drafted in the 1986 plans by the Ministry of Local Industry (under Comrade Yu. F. Gayevskiy as minister), and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetables Industry (Comrade V.A. Lisitsyn), and the Main Administration of Internal Waters Pisciculture (Comrade V.P. Goroshko) are obviously insufficient.

There is the impression that the Gosplan leadership, as well as some Council of Ministers deputy chairmen of the republic, have accepted this situation. Also the republic's Gosstroy (under Comrade G.K. Zlobin as chairman) should be more vigorous in raising the technical level of construction.

While keeping in mind the experience accumulated and the new tasks, it is essential to define more precisely the functions of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium in the field of scientific-technical progress in such a way as to increase its influence on the processes of intensifying production. Also the permanent Commission of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet for Science and Technology, which has been formed recently, is called upon to actively join in this activity.

Under the present conditions, serious reforms are also needed in the work of ministries and departments, and particularly of technical administrations and economic services. Many of them have been insufficiently engaged in reequipping production, are poorly connected with science, and lack prospects for the future. But after all, these are the main topics which should be handled by the headquarters of each branch.

Ministerial and departmental leaders, party committees, and the departments of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees are expected to put the system of training and refreshing leading cadres and specialists in line with the present requirements. The leadership of the Ukrainian State Committee for Labor and of the Trade Union Council must consider primarily how to increase the interest of engineers, technicians and the middle-bracket cadres in attaining high final results by applying collective contracting. It is also essential to use all means to boost the prestige of engineers and enterprise leaders, and to free them from the trivialities of tutelage, pestering, and petty administering.

The decision adopted recently by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU on improvements in payments for the work performed by scientific workers, designers, and technologists in industry will undoubtedly bolster the creative activity of scientists and specialists.

A great deal is also to be done to simplify the system of management, to cut short the administration apparatus, and to define more precisely the functions and structure of ministers and departments. We must more boldly apply in practice innovations which have proved themselves, and must be more vigorous in creating inter-branch production and scientific-production associations, and in amalgamating construction organizations./The soviets of people's deputies are called upon to make fuller use of the rights granted to them in matters concerning the comprehensive and thrifty utilization of all kinds of resources, the conservation of farmlands, and the protection of the environment./

To cope with the great tasks in switching the economy onto the tracks of intensive development, it is essential to /further raise the level of party control over the economy and scientific-technical progress./ Each party committee and each basic party organization should promote everything new, and should support progress not by words, but deeds.

Concrete conclusions are to be drawn from the CPSU Central Committee decision on the report made by Kharkov Gorkom. This decision contains principled directives concerning the work of Party organizations and the consistent pursuit of the line aimed at production intensification. Resolute struggle has to be waged against manifestations and conservatism, complacency, indifference, departmental narrow-mindedness, and parochialism.

Unfortunately, V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out, in a number of ministries and departments party committees have thus far been regarding these issues from the position of impartial observers. Serious omissions in work and miscalculations permitted by the republic's Ministry of Light Industry in the pursuit of the technical policy have already had to be discussed. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has severely disciplined some leading officials of this ministry for doctoring reports on fulfillment of the plans for new equipment, and for the illicit payment of bonuses. Nevertheless, the party committee of the Ministry of Light Industry (Comrade V.G. Gaydachuk, secretary) has, as a matter of fact, reconciled itself to these facts, as well as with the endeavors of a number of leaders to create the appearance of prosperity in the branch.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and departments are expected to pay more purposeful attention to party organizations within ministries and departments, and take steps to improve their work and increase their influence on the activity of the apparatus. It is essential to reinforce lagging sectors opportunity and to actively use for this purpose the forthcoming accountability and election campaign.

And there is one more point. To /widely explain the materials of the conference in the CPSU Central Committee, as well as the theses and conclusions set forth by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev in his speeches,/ full use is to be made of the system of party and Komsomol education, of economic training, and of the mass media. Our people must comprehend well the meaning of and tasks for hastening the country's socioeconomic development, and must realize the objective necessity of production intensification and of the measures drawn up by the party to improve the economic mechanism. We must resolutely rebuff the slanderous fabrications of bourgeois propaganda distorting the essence of the processes and phenomena taking place in our society's economic, political, and spiritual life.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to tackle the /current topics./ It was noted that, after the difficulties experienced at the beginning of the year, many labor collectives have managed to pull themselves up, have compensated for omissions, and have entered the rhythm of the annual plan.

/The 6-month plan for the production and marketing of industrial goods, for labor productivity, and for the output of most items of importance was fulfilled./ The indexes of developing the republic's economy in the second quarter were significantly better than in the first quarter. Volumes of industrial production increased 4.1 percent (compared with 0.5 percent in the first quarter), and labor productivity rose 3.8 percent (compared with 0.1 percent in the first quarter).

At the same time, the results of the first half of the year cannot be regarded as satisfactory ones, particularly in ferrous metallurgy, the coal, and the chemical industries.

Having examined the results of national economic development in the first half of the current year, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo set for party, administrative, and economic bodies the task to complete the 1985 and the 5-year plans as a whole. In accordance with these directives, the Ukranian Council of Ministers, ministers, departments, associations, enterprises, and all labor collectives /must scrutinize the results of fulfilling the 6-month plan, must look into the causes of the shortfall incurred, and must take steps to hasten production development in the month left to the end of the year./ What we need for this purpose is above all to pull up the lagging sectors, and wherever possible, to exceed the planned targets. Party committees should take these issues under constant control, should intensify organizational work, and should offer efficient assistance in solving emerging problems.

What matters now most in agriculture is to gather the crops rapidly and without losses, and to carry out in a well organized manner the procurement of grain and fodder.

The harvest is now in progress in practically all oblasts. Early grain and bean crops have already been harvested on about 600,000 hectares. Newly harvested grain is being delivered to procurement centers. Grain sales to the state are to be precisely organized from the first days of the harvest. The post-harvest operations must not bring about delays in grain procurements and grain subsidence [osedaniye] on the threshing floors. The conditions of the corn, sunflower, and sugar beet crops are good.

What matters now in the field is to tighten control over the conservation of grain areas for the harvest. The Ukranian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers will demand strict accounts for each hectare under grain, particularly under corn. We are bound to do the utmost to obtain this year at least 8.5 million tons of corn.

It is important to carry out all operations comprehensively, without slackening attention to the gathering and procurement of vegetables, early potatoes, fruit, and berries, so that the population experiences no shortage of fruit and vegetable produce.

Control must not be slackened over the situation at stockbreeding farms. Although the 6-month plan for purchasing stockbreeding produce was fulfilled and although, compared with the corresponding period of 1984, the procurements increased by 134,000 tons of meat, 201,000 tons of milk, and 116 million eggs, some oblasts fell short of the plan and reduced the purchases of produce. Chernigov Oblast fell short of the plans for the sales of meat, milk, and eggs to the state and significantly diminished the procurements of these products compared with 1984. The Crimean and Kherson Oblasts fell short of the plan for a significant amount of milk, and reduced milk sales. Some oblasts sold less milk and fewer eggs.

Also in the second half of the year, it is important to do the utmost to raise the output of stockbreeding produce and to fulfill without fail all plans set for purchases. And wherever lags are incurred, pains are to be taken to maximally eliminate them.

A great reserve lies in increasing meat production per head of cattle. In many oblasts this index has thus far been low. We must strictly see to it that each kilogram of fodder is fed in the most rational manner. This particularly applies to concentrated fodder and above all to newly harvested grain.

And here is the last point. The situation is capital construction continues to be complex. Significant resources earmarked for the first 6 months were left unutilized, and the targets for increasing labor productivity were not met. Aggravating the situation is the fact that the commissioning of most projects is, like before, being planned for the fourth quarter. The point is to purposefully see into each of them, and to maximally concentrate forces, resources, and equipment in order to complete the most important facilities. Also the construction of houses, schools, children's and health establishments, technical and vocational schools should be under constant control.

At the end V. V. Shcherbitskiy said: What matters most in all sectors of our economy is to keep a clear labor rhythm, to discharge contracted obligations on schedule, to produce goods of high quality, to make thrifty use of each minute of worktime, of each ton of raw materials, and of each ruble.

/Wide socialist competitions have developed in the republic to give a worthy welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress. Increased socialist pledges have been adopted./ The entire organizational and political work, as well as the initiative of labor collectives, should be aimed at their fulfillment.

Life demands literally from us all great intellectual efforts and intensive labor at all levels of leadership and in every sector. An example of efficiency in work should be set by members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and by party aktivs.

And each one must comprehend: /The only way to accomplish the great and complex tasks set for us by the CPSU Central Committee is to double and triple our efforts, to waste no time, and to display maximum self-discipline, good organization, and efficiency./

In his concluding speech V. V. Shcherbitskiy said:

Comrades: The discussion has showed that all plenum participants approved the measures outlined by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers Presidium. The speeches were business-like, critical, and they supplemented the report. A number of comrades made proposals which are to be taken into account in the measures.

The CPSU Central Committee has clearly defined the key problems determining the success of intensifying the entire economy. The party and the people have supported the CPSU Central Committee directives. The measures presented at the plenum are our plan for action. The main point now is to implement them in practice. The selection and distribution of cadres, and the organization and control of the implementation in essence and at all levels is of decisive importance in this important matter.

We should proceed from the point that new production and economic tasks arising before us through scientific-technical progress will constantly be emerging. We must learn to accomplish them competently and in time.

It is obvious that the acceleration of scientific-technical progress presents new and great requirements for the management apparatus, which needs to radically change its work methods and raise its standards, in the wide sense, in work and relations.

The task of changing the methods of party control over the economy has also been set. This signifies, above all, that there must be no routine in party work. Each issue is to be handled in a creative way, and is to be thoroughly investigated in essence. The best, the optimal solution is to be found rapidly. This solution should be corroborated by the appropriate calculation of forces and resources, and by realistic time limits for its implementation. It is essential to constantly proceed from the point that work results must not be evaulated by means of old scales and yardsticks, by looking back. And last but not least, we must constantly and in every respect be intolerant with regard to those who prefer to work in the old way, mechanically, and who go along a well-trodden path even if they are aware of its inadequacies.

The reform is to be carried out everywhere and without delays, without waiting for additional instructions. This also applies to trade unions and the Komsomol.

As M.S. Gorbachev emphasized in Minsk, the most elementary thing today is to do the utmost to successfully complete the current 5-year period. It is important for all to see that fulfillment of the 1985 plan and the well-considered drafting of plans for the future 5-year period will be for our cadres a check of their comprehension of the confronting tasks, of their ability to work enterprisingly and at full capacity.

To be equal to the requirements dictated by life, and to redouble one's efforts in the struggle to accelerate the homeland's socioeconomic development is now the duty and obligation of each Communist and each citizen. Let us harmoniously set about implementing these tasks, and let us successfully accomplish them.

Plenum Discusses Discipline

AU241422 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 16 Jul 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] THe Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the results of the work performed by the republic's party organizations in the first half of 1985 to enroll new members and to educate Communists. By 1 July 1985, the Ukrainian Communist Party had 3,172,606 CPSU members and candidate members integrated in 70,525 basic party organizations. Guided by the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum, the republic's party organizations consistently work to reinforce party ranks and to bolster party influence on the most important sectors of economic and cultural construction. Increasingly commonplace in practice are accounts by party members and candidate members, accounts which are among effective means to promote internal party democracy, to strengthen party discipline, and to raise the vanguard role of Communists. Party members who indulge in hard drinking and arrange drinking bouts are being severely disciplined, up to their expulsion from party ranks. At the same time, a number of party organizations do not always ensure an attentive and exacting approach while enrolling party members. There are cases of excessive tolerance toward party members who commit offenses.

Obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have been instructed to thoroughly scrutinize the state of this work, to invigorate the education of Communists in the spirit of strict observance of the requirement of the CPSU statutes, and to be stricter in assessing each party member's attitude toward public duties, the implementation of party decisions, and the honest and clear image of the party man. These questions must be accorded due attention at the forthcoming party accountability and election meetings and conferences.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has analyzed the progress made by Zakarpatskaya Oblast party, administrative, health service, trade union, and Komsomol organizations in intensifying the struggle against infringements of the law, and in raising the role of labor collectives in this respect. The attention of Zakarpatskiy Obkom and Oblispolkom; of Comrades G.I. Bandrovkiy and V.S. Yaroshovets, obkom secretaries; and Comrade M.M. Malevanik, oblispolkom chairman, has been called to shortcomings in this work. The obkom has been requested to concentrate the efforts of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and of administrative and law and order bodies on creating everywhere an atmosphere of intolerance and general condemnation toward the infringers of labor and production discipline, plunderers, drunkards, spongers, and other delinquents, and to increase the responsibility of party committees, administrative, law and order, trade union, and Komsomol bodies, as well as of economic leaders for the implementation of party and government decisions on this issue.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW COLLECTIVES MEETING

LD241514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The primary task of the capital's labor collectives is to successfully fulfill the tasks of the year and the 5-year plan as a whole. How this is being implemented in practice was discussed at a joint session of the Moscow Gorkom Bureau, the Mossovet Executive Committee, the Moscow City Trade Union Council Presidium and the Moscow City Committee of the All-Union Komsomol, which opened in Moscow today.

It was noted that Muscovites have fulfilled the plan of the first half-year for volume of marketing of output by 101.9 percent, and for growth of labor productivity by 102.4 percent. Pre-congress socialist competition is strengthening and gaining pace in the city's collectives. At the same time, speakers said, many enterprises and organizations are not utilizing their potential to the full. The participants in the session were sharply critical of collectives where the restructuring of work in accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum is proceeding slowly. Great attention was focused on questions linked with the implementation of the tasks in accelerating scientific-technical progress and creating an atmosphere of high discipline and responsibility in all links of production and management.

First place on results in the first quarter was awarded to Frunzenskiy Rayon, Moscow. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom spoke at the session.

SCIENCE, TECHNICAL WORKERS TO GET HIGHER PAY

LD150900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU have adopted a decision on improving pay for scientific workers, designers and technologists in industry.

The decision is aimed at strengthening the material and moral interest of scientific workers, designers, and technologists in industry; in speeding up scientific and technical progress; and in creating and introducing into the national economy new equipment and technology with indexes equal to the highest world levels. It is planned to begin implementing the measures on improving pay in 1986. The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU have expressed their confidence that scientists, designers and technologists will ensure an increase in the level and success of research and development projects being carried out, will concentrate their efforts on tackling major problems, and will make a worthy contribution to speeding up scientific and technical progress.

TASS: USSR BASIC LAW EXCEEDS HELSINKI STANDARDS

LD240852 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 24 Jul 85

["The Helsinki Final Act and the Constitution of the U.S.S.R." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS — The Constitution of the U.S.S.R. enacted in 1977 is "convincing evidence of the Soviet Union's recognition of and respect for the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as well as the sincere striving of the Soviet side to be guided by its provisions in its domestic and foreign policies", says a report published here by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation in time for the 10th anniversary of the meeting in Helsinki.

The Soviet Union included into its fundamental law all the ten principles of interstate relations enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act. These principles are recorded in Article 29 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.

The report says that the influence of the Helsinki Final Act makes itself clearly felt in the second section of the Soviet Constitution -- "the state and the individual". In many of its provisions the Consitution of the U.S.S.R. goes further than the Helsinki accords in the sphere of human rights.

The articles of the Constitution that guarantee to Soviet citizens the right to participate in running state and public affairs, discussing and adopting laws and decisions of nation-wide importance, the right to work, leisure, health protection, to material maintenance in old age, in case of illness, complete or partial disability and the loss of the breadwinner, the right to housing, education, and to using cultural achievements are permeated with a genuine concern for man.

One of the duties of Soviet citizens formulated in the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. is "to promote the development of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of other countries, the maintenance and strengthening of universal peace".

A series of legislative acts has been adopted in the U.S.S.R. within the framework of development of constitutional provisions. Some of them regulate operations of representative offices of foreign firms, banks and agencies in the Soviet Union, others -- the rules of entry to and exit from the U.S.S.R. of Soviet and foreign citizens. Others still formulate practical measures improving the conditions of work of foreign journalists. Yet others create additional guarantees of the practical exercise of the rights and liberties of citizens.

PRAVDA REVIEWS STRUGGLE AGAINST ALCOHOLISM

PM241531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For Sobriety and Healthy Living"]

[Excerpt] An important area of the struggle against harmful habits is the offensive on drukenness and alcoholism. The recent CPSU Central Committee resolution lent new impetus to this work. The first gratifying results cannot fail to please us. There has been a considerable reduction in the production of liquor, the number of trading points where it is sold has been greatly reduced, and the efforts of state and economic organs and party and public organizations in the struggle against this socially dangerous evil have become more coordinated. Anti-alcohol propaganda has been activated, public control has become stricter over the unconditional application against drunkards of measures like the denial of bonuses and vouchers for rest homes and boarding houses, and support for members of the temperance movement is more effective.

At the same time, PRAVDA's mail contains many critical alarm calls. Instances of liquor consumption in working hours have still not disappeared. The schedule for trading in wine and vodka is being violated and in some places they are sold at mass leisure venues. Instances of this kind are intolerable. The offensive against drunkenness must be mounted consistently and purposefully. It is not enough for a city or village to outline a package of anti-alcohol measures on paper, the authors of many letters write. The struggle against drunkenness must be made more mass-based and nationwide. The party Central Committee urges us to do that. The demon drink can only be overcome in unity.

Drunkenness has an adverse effect on productivity and the quality of labor, harms people's health, and has an adverse effect on children's education. A considerable proportion of crimes are committed in a state of intoxication. The party and trade union organizations and law enforcement organs must react promptly to alarm signals from working people and use all forms of influence and the power of the law to eradicate drunkenness. One reason for existing shortcomings lies in the lack of initiative of the cultural and enlightenment institutions and sports organizations and the inability to use the intelligentsia's creative forces for normalizing daily life and improving educational work. The propaganda of new rituals and customs, especially alcohol-free celebrations and holidays, is not being conducted everywhere.

The formation of the new man is inseparable from the vigorous struggle against drunkenness, hooliganism, and parasitism. It would be wrong to see in all these and other negative phenomena only vestiges of the past. The reasons for many of them must also be sought in the real problems and difficulties of our development, in shortcomings in educational work. To eliminate negative phenomena propaganda efforts and measures of an economic, organizational, and legal nature are needed.

Exemplary daily living and a healthy moral atmosphere in the collectives are a guarantee of each Soviet person's shock labor.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

MINISTERS HOLD MEETING ON PLAN FIGURES, BUDGET

LD241718 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the USSR today held a meeting to review the results of work to fulfill the state plan for the Soviet Union's economic and social development and execute the country's state budget in the first half of 1985.

The plan of the first six mouths of the year for marketing manufactures was fulfilled. Industrial production grew by 3.1 percent from the first half of last year. This included the 4.2 percent increase in the second quarter of 1985. New machinery and advanced technologies were applied on a widening scale. A total of 1,500 new kinds of manufactures were put in production. The purchases of cattle, poultry, milk and eggs went up.

The Soviet people's material and cultural standards continued to improve. As compared with the first half of 1984, the average monthly pay of wage and salary earners rose by 2.2 percent. Government capital investments made it possible to build housing with a combined floorspace of 28 million square meters as well as many general-education and vocational-training schools, hospitals and other social, cultural and consumer projects.

It was pointed out at the meeting at the same time that a steady buildup of industrial production has not yet been achieved and not all national economic sectors have picked up the pace required to meet the 1985 plan targets without fail.

The meeting passed a decision which provides, among other things, for concentrating efforts on developing fuel, energy and other heavy industries and for making certain that the most important projects due for completion go on stream. Increased labor productivity should be responsible for the entire growth of output in the second half of 1985. Relevant agencies were instructed to take in the harvest in a short time and ensure its conservation and processing.

Nikolay Tikhonov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, made a speech at the meeting.

SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT, DWINDLING OIL EXTRACTION

PM241121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Tasks Set by Siberia"]

[Text] Novosibirsk, 19 Jul -- The participants of the all-union scientific conference which ended today in Novosibirsk's Akademgorodok focused attention on problems pertaining to the development of Siberia's productive forces and tasks of accelerating scientific and technical progress. This imposing forum, which brought together under one roof many of the country's leading scientists, USSR and RSFSR ministers, and leaders of Siberian krays, oblasts, and autonomous republics, began back in April with section meetings in many cities in the region.

"The chief result of the conference is the strategic program which has been elaborated through the efforts of scientists and practical experts and which enables us to bring into play new levers for the efficient development of the region," Academician V.A. Koptyug, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of its Siberian Department, said. "In questions of the planning and development of scientific research the academy's Siberian Department has its own, regional tasks, among others. Their importance and significance is increasing as rapidly as Siberia's role in the country's economy.

"Today, for example, there has been a deterioration in the situation within the fuel and energy complex: The rate of increase in oil extraction has dwindled, and coal deliveries from the Kuzbass have diminished. This is evidence of errors in planning development rates and ratios. On a Siberian scale such errors cost the country's entire national economy dearly. Therefore, fuel and energy problems were among the central topics of discussion at the conference. A considerable number of the recommendations elaborated were devoted to this key problem of Siberian development. The scientists were given specific new targets: to create the facilities for a sharp increase in the geological exploration of the region, to introduce progressive methods of oil and coal extraction, to elaborate techniques which will considerably increase oil reservoir output, and to strengthen the scientific base for the comprehensive processing of mineral raw material.

"It is clear," the scientist stressed, "that Sibera's role in providing the country with fuel, minerals, and timber is bound to increase. But it is important today to recognize a fact that was underestimated before: the extraction sectors can no longer sustain Siberia's superior development rate. Today's Siberian strategy envisages shifting the center of gravity in the direction of the processing sectors, above all, the comprehensive processing of fuel and raw materials. The conference also recognized that the switch to concentrating in the region the all-union production of energy-intensive output, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical and petrochemical and wood-processing industries, and construction materials production is indispensable from the viewpoint of accelerated development and increased economic efficiency.

"The party is urging scientists to analyze creatively the prevailing economic situation. And if the modernization of enterprises is essential to progress within sectors, an accurate choice of priorities for Siberian development is the chief condition of an effective structural policy in its economy. And the respecialization of machine building is one of the first tasks.

"The recommendations elaborated by the conference make up a substantial volume. It is a clear-cut guide to action, taking into account all the priorities in the solution of today's key problems and specifically allocating assignments and naming deadlines."

BOOK REVIEW ON SOCIALIST ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

PM231316 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 85 Second Edition p 2

[Book review by A. Kolesnichenko, candidate of economic sciences, under the rubic, "Among Books": "Economics, The Subject of Research"]

[Text] The economic realism championed by our party comprises, above all, a broad political vision of the economic stiuation and the skill to relate individual facts to general economic strategy.

It is not easy, of course, to discern in the whirl of day-to-day events, the economy's shape to come and the place in it of "your own" sector, enterprise, or kolkhoz. But a profound knowledge of the objective laws of society's development and of how they can be utilized in practice provides a reliable guideline. The enhanced role of the political and economic interpretation of present-day conditions demands that the elaboration of theoretical problems of the economics of developed socialism be substantially improved and real returns from economic science be augmented.

In accordance with these practical demands, the work of social scientists is currently being restructured. The first results have already been published in a number of monographs. These include a 3-volume work (footnote) "The Socialist Economic System" [Ekonomicheskiy Stroy Sotsializma], 3 volumes, Moscow, Ekonomika Publishing House, 1984, compiled by the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics with the participation of economists from other institutes, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, and staff of ministries, departments, and the country's vuzes.

The authors of the work aim to make a comprehensive study of the fundamental features and characteristics of the economics of developed socialist society and the specfics of the operation of its economic laws and their systematic utilization.

The first volume examines the fundamental features of the socialist economic system while simultaneously analyzing the topical national economic problems of the material and technical base of the first phase in the formation of Communism and ways to further strengthen and develop it. The most important aspects and elements of socialist production relations and the economic laws which express their essence are revealed.

The second volume is devoted to the natural laws and fundamental features of socialist expanded reproduction. Here attention is focused on the study of the main economic proportions, the conditions of balance in the economy, the problem of the reproduction of production assets, manpower, and a number of other aspects.

The third volume is practical in a sense. Its authors try to demonstrate ways to systematically apply economic laws. The methods of society's systematic influence on the development and deployment of production forces, the improvement of production relations and social relations as a whole, and the essence of the economic mechanism structure are the subject of their research.

The key problem of the entire study is production efficiency in conditions of production intensification. The theme ranges from the study of general fundamentals of theory to the analysis of simple and expanded reproduction efficiency and its individual phases, sector and regional problems of efficiency, and ways of regulating it and is dictated by the desire to reveal specific forms of implementing general theoretical propositions. With more or less success, this approach is also used in other cases -- notably in the theoretical elaboration of key points of economic laws and categories which reflect the structure, level of maturity, and the logic of development of socialist production relations -- and is applied to the current state of production forces and the trends of their dynamics.

The book touches upon many debatable questions. Without claiming to give the only correct interpretation, the authors express their opinion and seek to find the correct answers.

The reviewed collective work is an attempt to comprehensively examine new economic phenomena and very complex, national economic problems on the basis of the potential accumulated by science and from positions of in-depth political and economic analysis.

IMPROVEMENTS FOR HARVESTING EQUIPMENT DISCUSSED

LD222034 Moscow Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agro-industrial Complex today heard reports from leaders of union and republic ministries and departments on measures to accelerate preparations by state and collective farms and procurement and transport enterprises in the Kazakh SSR and eastern regions of RSFSR for harvesting. It was noted that in a number of collective and state farms in western and eastern Siberia, as well as in the Kazakh SSR, significant delays had been allowed in repairing trucks, tractor trailers, silage- and grain-harvesting combines, reapers, and other harvesting equipment. Union and republican agricultural organs and agro-industrial associations have been charged with improving the overhaul of equipment with a view to ensuring its full readiness no later than 2 weeks before the harvesting starts.

At the commission's session there was a comprehensive discussion of the situation in regard to the construction of feed store-houses. Despite an improvement in their provision by collective and state farms, an underestimation of this work on the part of individual agricultural organs of the republics, krays, and oblasts was pointed out. They are being built in a particularly unsatisfactory manner on farms in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, as well as in several autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts in the RSFSR. It was decided to work out a special program on this question.

PROBLEMS NOTED IN SUPPLY, REPAIR OF MACHINERY

LD221514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] A session of the All-union operational headquarters of material and technical support of the agro-industrial complex is being held in Moscow today. Its participants are analyzing the progress of deliveries of machinery, equipment and spare parts to agriculture. It has been noted that industry basically is coping with production of material and technical means for the harvesting of crops. Nevertheless, the level of readiness of machinery for the harvesting is lower than a year ago. In collective and state farms, 74,200 grain combines, 84,400 harvesters and about 8,000 corn combines are in need of repair work. Farms of Altay Kray, of the Novosibirsk, Turgay, Kokchetav and some other oblasts of Siberia and Kazakhstan are lagging behind in preparation of harvesting machinery in an especially considerable way. There are also many unrepaired trucks in these regions.

One of the main reasons for lagging behind is poor organization of machinery preparation in the above oblasts. The headquarters has also exposed some incidents of indiscipline of leaders of separate enterprises which fail to deliver spare parts and new machinery. For example, the Lyvbertsy Ukhtomskiy works has been owing 529 rotary mowers since the start of the year. Gomselmach owes 725 harvesters for silo corn; Belaya Tserkov works owes 133 combines for feed harvesting. Several other enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production were also named.

Quite a number of agricultural machines and motor vehicles are standing idle due to the lack of piston rings which are made in Michurinsk. The Gorkiy, Urals, Ulyanovsk and a number of other works belonging to the Ministry of the Automotive Industry also owe something to the agro-industrial complex. In many regions of the country a rich harvest of corn grain is ripening. It can only be gathered quickly and without losses with the help of special machines and attachments to grain combines.

That is why the headquarters paid special attention to the issue of accelerating their deliveries from Kherson and Krasnoyarsk. The All-Union headquarters has also taken effective measures directed at improving the work of separate supplying works belonging to the Ministries of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, Ferrous Metallurgy, Chemical Industry and some other ministries and departments. A large amount of ready machinery has been accumulated at the Tula and Ternopol combine works, in Syzran, Mytishchi, Saransk and Belaya Tserkov. The headquarters has noted that one of the main reasons for delaying the deliveries of finished products is that the carriages are not driven up in time, and it has sent a request to the Ministry of Railways asking to speed up the dispatch of agricultural machinery from these enterprises.

RSFSR NON-CHERNOZEM ZONE FODDER CROP ASSESSED

LD231116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Yakov Belitskiy commentary]

[Excerpts] The harvesting of fodder crops is now taking place in all oblasts and autonomous republics of the non-Chernozem Zone of the Russian Federation. As we were informed at the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, the rate of fodder procurement is lower than last year. Bad weather, which of course has not blessed hay and silage harvesting, has of course played its part in this, though in many places the lagging behind in haymaking is also connected with insufficient maneuverability of the equipment on the farms, and by instances of poor organization. Throughout the non-Chernozem Zone the fodder procurement plan, as of the end of the second 10-day period in July, has been fulfilled by merely 20 percent. But let me repeat, this is the overall position. There are many farms which have been able to bring in high-quality fodder from the very first cuts, which, as we know, are the most valuable. Grass cutting is being carried out successfully by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Bryansk, Kaluga and Moscow Oblasts: Here the work of the entire harvesting line has been well arranged and front-ranking technology for grass procurement is being employed. [passage omitted]

But the good experience of the frontrankers is still far from being applied universally. Good grass has been grown in the meadows and natural pastureland of the farms of the Kostroma, Yaroslavl, Kirov and several other oblasts; however, the reaping of the grass is being carried out at an extremely slow rate and hay has been cut on only a third of the area. The quality of the fodder procured remains poor, too. Sometimes arrangements have not been made for it to be assessed and accounted accurately. Worthy of support in this respect is the practice of farms in the Moscow Oblast, where the fodder is assessed not according to its weight, but according to its equivalent value at standard moisture-content in accordance with the state standard.

So the last ten-day period in July is upon us: The first cut of hay is drawing to an end in the non-Chernozem Zone. The weather appears to have become settled and this has already had an effect on the rate of haymaking during the past week. But time is pressing. The grain will soon be ripe, and for that reason each day and each hour are more valuable than ever.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 21-23 JULY

LD240148 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 21-23 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

21 July

Mass early potato lifting has begun in southern Belorussia. (0400 GMT)

Stavropol Kray: Grain crops have been threshed on 1 million hectares. More than half the area under the crops has been harvested. (1530 GMT)

Orenburg framers have started cutting wheat, which is growing on 2 million hectares. (2230 GMT)

22 July

Grain has been harvested from over 80 percent of Chechen-Ingush's grain area. (0400 GMT)

Kuybyshev Oblast has completed combine preparations. (0400 GMT)

By this morning grain crops had been threshed on 330,000 hectares in the Odessa Oblast. This is almost half of the total area under crops in the oblast. (0600 GMT)

Kazakh fodder farmers have cut grasses on 19 million hectares. (1100 GMT)

Farms of Kuban have harvested their millionth ton of grain; most of it is winter wheat. (1300 GMT)

Forage supply detachments and teams in Belorussia have finished the first mowing, on 2.5 million hectares, gathering nearly 2.5 million tons of hay, or 50 percent and 6.5 million tons of haylage, or 85 percent of plan. (1330 GMT)

Kirghiziya: Cereal crops have been harvested from a quarter of a million hectares to date, half of the area alloted to them. Many farms in the Chuy valley and Osh Oblast have already completed the harvest. (1530 GMT)

Kazakhstan: Fodder procurers began cutting sown and natural grasses on 20 million hectares today, which is more than they were doing this time last year. (1530 GMT)

The first train carrying grain of the new harvest has been sent to the country's industrial centers for processing from North Ossetiya. (2004 GMT)

23 July

Cereals have been harvested on the first 200,000 hectares in Saratov Oblast. (0204 GMT)

Tajikistan: Grain has been harvested on 60 percent of the area sown with winter wheat and barley; since start of harvest over a million quintals of high quality grain have been threshed in the republic. (0204 GMT)

Saratov Oblast: Cereals have been cut on 200,000 hectares. (0400 GMT)

The annual task for procurement of haylage has been fulfilled by the farms of the Mari ASSR. More than 250,000 tons of valuable fodder has been laid in for public-sector animal-farming. The collective and state farms are now carrying out a second cut of the grass. (0600 GMT)

A plan for the development of land improvement in Volgograd Oblast has been drawn up until 2000. A quarter of the grain, potato, and vegetables are currently produced on improved land. Many farms are getting Kuban-type yields: 40-50 quintals per hectare, but more than one-third of the farms in the oblast have not yet achieved the planned rate of yield from their improved lands. Every year more than 20 million rubles are spent on finishing-off work on partly improved land. The grading system will make it possible to give well based advice on how to get the maximun yield from the fields, and the oblast agro-industrial association will have an objective map of the condition of the improvement systems, and the volume of their capital repairs and reconstruction, which will improve planning and use of state funds. (1100 GMT)

Winter wheat yields are high in Odessa Oblast. In many places it is about 40 quintals per hectare. There are more than 100,000 hectares under the crop. (1400 GMT)

Up to 100,000 hectares of grain are being harvested by DON collective and state farms every day. Grains have been cut on 1.5 million hectares, half of the area sown of wheat. (2130 GMT)

The harvest is ending in the Don area; grains have been harvested from 2 million hectares so far, 75 percent of the total grain fields. About 1 million tons of grain have been received by procurement centers, including more than 700,000 tons of wheat. (2230 GMT)

Sowing of corn is in progress in Moldavia. More than 30,000 hectares, double the last year's area, are to be sown this year. (2230 GMT)

BRIEFS

UZBEKISTAN SUCCESSES, SHORTCOMINGS -- The progress of fodder procurement is reported on from Tashkent: The milestone of 3 million tons of succulent fodder since the start of the harvest will be passed today in Uzbekistan. Most of the farms in Surkhan-Darya, Syr-Darya, Tashkent, and Samarkand Oblasts are conducting the green harvest successfully. Against this background the state of affairs in Karakalpakiya is causing alarm: The third hay harvest of alfalfa has still not started in the autonomous republic, while in neighboring Khorezm this crop has been cut on two-thirds of the total area. Serious reprimands are also being invoked as a result of the quality of the fodder being procured. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 23 Jul 85 LD]

HARVEST IN UKRAINE -- More than 200,000 hectares have thus far been harvested in Odessa Oblast. In Khmelnitkiy Oblast, harvest operations began on 15 July. Peas and winter barley are being cut in the oblast's southern and central rayons. Early grain crops are being harvest in southern rayons of Chernigov Oblast. The crops in the oblast are better than last year, but it is not easy to harvest them because over significant areas they have been damaged by the winds and frequent rains. [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0745 GMT 16 Jul 85 AU]

COSMONAUT CALLS FOR WEAPONS-FREE SPACE

LD241324 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 24 TASS -- The Soviet-American "Soyuz-Apollo" space flight held 10 years ago, has been an example of constructive business cooperation between the two countries with different political systems, a TASS correspondent has been told by commander of the Soviet spaceship Aleksey Leonov. Aleksey Leonov and flight engineer Valeriy Kubasov have just returned from the United States where they had a meeting with the "Apollo" crew -- Thomas Stafford, Donald Slayton, and Vance Brand.

For me it was pleasant to see once again our American colleagues, with whom we worked for a long time together -- at our star township and in Houston, with whom we exchanged friendly handshakes in the space orbit, said the Soviet cosmonaut. I learnt that Stafford and Slayton fully departed from outer space activities, only Vance Brand continues training, preparing to take part in a "shuttle" programme flight.

We met again at the Air and Space Museum near the scale-models of the "Soyuz" and the "Apollo" spaceships. Then we went to the Shandy Alley nearby. The trees which we planted after the flight became five metres higher and I thought: How good it would be if our contacts, business cooperation would gain strength as well, as years go by. Recalling once again all what took place, the thought comes to my mind once again that it is not our fault that the successful dialogue in outer space was not continued. During meetings, press conferences a certain part of the American audience listened to us in an attentive, and I would say, interested way. This warrants the conclusion that the "Soyuz-Apollo" flight for them remains an example of good-neighbourly contacts between the two countries.

The founder of Cosmonautics, our countryman Konstantin Tsiolkovskiy, in his scientific fiction story "An Interplanetary Travel" predicted that explorations of the dless [as received] universe, interplanetary travels will become a matter of all peoples, General Leonov recalled. It is now obvious to all that it is necessary to have peace on earth and in outer space.

I should like to believe, he stressed, that the cosmonauts -- and there are more than a hundred of them in the world -- all the citizens of the earth will agree with me: spaceships and stations should be launched into orbits only for the sake of scientific progress, for the sake of peaceful projects. Outer space should be clear and free from weapons of any type.

SALYUT-7 COSMONAUTS CONTINUE RESEARCH

LD231017 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Mission Control Centre July 23 TASS -- The cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinyhk have been working on board the space station Salyut-7 for forty-five days.

Today's programme includes biological experiments on studying the possibilities of growing higher plants in orbital flight conditions with the use of instruments delivered by the satellite Cosmos 1669.

Geophysical research holds an important place in the cosmonauts' workload. The crew will take part in the second phase of the integrated experiment Kurst-85, conducted in line with the programme of international cooperation in the field of studying and using outer space for peaceful purposes "Intercosmos".

The earth's surface will be concurrently photographed by the Salyut-7 station and artificial earth satellites, planes, helicopters and ground-based observation stations.

Parallel observations and photography of biospheric preserves on Soviet territory, specifically the Central Black-soil preserve and adjoining farmlands, will be carried out. The studies are part of the international UNESCO programme "Man and Biosphere."

Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh are feeling fine. The flight is proceeding normally.

TOLUBKO RELIEVED AS CHIEF OF STRATEGIC MISSILE UNITS

AU251035 Paris AFP in English 1026 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Excerpt] Moscow, July 25 (AFP) -- Marshal Vladimir Tolubko has been relieved of his post as commander-in-chief of Soviet strategic missile units, in another high-level shift in the Soviet military, the administration of the armed forces general staff said at a news conference today.

The administrator, General Nikolay Chervov, refused to confirm foreign press reports based on persistent rumors in Moscow that Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, dismissed last September as chief of staff and deputy defense minister, had made a comeback and been named commander of chief of Warsaw Pact forces.

"We do not have any such information", he said.

Marshal Tolubko, 70, had held the strategic forces post since 1972.

General Chervov indicated he was being attached to the corps of Inspectors General of the Army, which analysts likened to semi-retirement. The general did not say whether Marshal Tolubko would remain a deputy defense minister.

The new chief of strategic forces was not named at the news conference, but diplomatic sources said he was General Yuriy Maximov, 60, who had been commander of the southern military theater.

It was the latest of several changes in the Soviet military and political leadership since Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in March.

Gen. Chervov's refusal to confirm the foreign reports that Marshal Ogarkov had made a comeback, to become the Warsaw Pact commander-in-chief did not rule out a possible top-level change in the Pact hierarchy soon, analysts said.

Warsaw Pact forces have been commanded since 1977 by Marshal Viktor Kulikov, 64, the first deputy defense minister.

Change has been rumoured not only in diplomatic circles in Moscow, but in Prague where Czechoslovak TV on Tuesday carried Soviet praise of Marshal Ogarkov's most recent book on World War II.

Last February diplomatic sources in Moscow indicated Marshal Ogarkov had been appointed commander of the western theatre of operations. But he has not appeared in public since his so-far-unexplained semi-disgrace.